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# WASHINGTON, D. C. its place among my sacred treasures in Ollie's contain a great deal of nourishment, and the French compound some of their most appeti-

For the National Era.

# THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. CHAPTER VIII.

"A man veneered with sanct

"Come here, Lina!" upon which lies an open letter, with a few rose

leaves scattered upon it. Her flaxen curls are leaves scattered upon it. Her flaxen curls are put carelessly behind her ears, she wears a "Miss Agnes"—but with no better sucpale pink morning dress, with a chemisette of cess. plain muslin, and a tiny black silk apron, and is looking very bright and happy as I advance from the door, where I had been seated, and lay my book upon the table before her.

"Oh, it's not that not about the lessons I wish to speak,"

"But you said, last night, that we would

panion—a little boy, to share your plays and studies—a brother to guard and protect you?"

was not Miss Agnes still, I again slowly repeated the name, in a tone scarce above a whisper.

He pushed his glasses down as far as they of that lady?" ter danger is to be apprehended.

"Why, from the dangers and trials and suf-"I don't know, ma'am. I guess I could do his head, as he saidit pretty well myself-but just as you think."

"Quite right, child. I do think best; I am going to give you a brother, in the person of for a short period a religious newspaper, and Mr. Tyler's son, Augustus. I suppose you may he retained in his phraseology the dignified pluhave heard-has Hannah or no one said anything to you about Mr. Tyler-and-and my-

"Hannah hasn't, but I heard Miss Sarah Beach say you were going to marry him, and the hand, as he addedthat Augustus Tyler will break my nose, ma'am."

"Nonsense! What a thoughtless creature. to change my condition—and much sooner than | times, in the capacity of teacher. Now, Zerlina, I anticipated. Mr. Tyler will consent to no I want you to remember this "—and she turned her good, simple, conditing face full upon may as I stood by her knee—"because there early—they have even made the attempt with—me—I would not have thought it of Lissis Loper—but it has ever been may late to Lissis Loper—but it has ever been may am unine tender to Live and the correspondence prompted him to make himself at vicarious mainted to train late and the save in the full and the following noise—the procession stated, eighty-to make a change too addenly, be began with the book in silence, which is now the save a principle of his not to make a change too addenly, be began with the true of Elivis net with a change to the control, where a creative may late the full and the ful them that my Marcus's justice is as unimpeachable as his love, and that forestalls even my

discussing its moral, political, and theological aspects; but, as to its practical application to the events of daily life. Justice never laid down her scales to dirty her fingers with any

They were married. The ceremony was performed by old Father Mason, in Miss Agnes's own parlor. There were but few guests, she I am sure Lina will try not to forget." having no near relatives in the place. But a few of her parents' old friends were present, and her own set, including Misses Moore, Beach, Griffiths, and Hart, who kissed and compli mented her, and were, as Polly Maria would say, "quite suitably affected," at seeing her take on her slender shoulders the hurden of trials and disappointments which are supposed to lurk beneath every mesh of the delicate wed-"They, whose eyes, thank Heaven! had not been touched with the magic juice of miss her.' the 'plant called Love,' in idleness could see

not appointed unto all living, and that earthly prophet on account of his baldness, saidplant were not of the

Celestial seed Down dropt from Paradise," clearly akin to the tree by the river of life, whose leaves are for the healing of nations!

The evening before the ceremony, after | like a friend than a servant in the family, had had retired to my bed, Miss Agnes had code taken her meals with Miss Agnes and me. to my room, and, sitting down upon the bed, Now her place was vacant, and my plate, intalked to me about her marriage; and how, stead of being laid next Miss Agnes's, was far to Mr. Tyler's dear mother, which was to be of the others. But it was not out of the reach | ties! wedding tour, and become a title settled, of Miss Agnes's kind hand. Seeing that Mr. I would go to school, with dear pile Augustus Tyler sent back my plate with nothing upon above. He suddenly became aware that Miss his letters from the Capital of the Czars, "the consent of the owners of those who had owners, scholar, and would help me of much! Then, reminded him of his oversight, as she supposed and though he still talked of the "darkness of if Mr. Tyler, as they both peed, should be sent it to be, by passing it back for a piece of the out to "Wallah Basheen," or any other foreign nice boiled fowl before him. He had loaded out their feeble lights there, in the attempt to station, she should feel to much easier about his plate with chicken and the various vegeta- dispel it, at some no very distant day, yet it me; for, of course, thy should be obliged to bles and sauces, and was raising his well-filled was very much in the indefinite strain in which, rezounce the parents relation. It was one of silver fork (a part of my mistress's new plenth on recurring spring times, certain well-to-do the crosses she may be prepared to meet, and ishing) to his mouth, when she preferred her leave Augustus and myself at school, until we request. He dropped his fork, and with it his were fitted to stare their labors and trials with under jaw, and sat gazing at us with an ex-

She spoke quickly, hastily, as if she were conscious that her time already belonged to gels might wear and as his actual knowledge and the annoyance of her friends' frequent inanother; and drawing a small, light locket from her pocket, she touched a spring, and dropsical-headed ideals common upon old tombshowed me a set of clear-cut features, which | stones, he might not have been far from right.

there was no mistaking. "Do you know that face, Lina?"

"It is Mr. Annesley's—only, it looks more like a boy than he did." it was taken. We were much together in our meat?' younger days. His father and my mother were cousins-and his mother gave this to me. I then recovered herself, and said, gentlythought you might like to have it, as Mr. Annesley is your friend, and I do not think it will norant, I know; but papa used to think chil be quite proper for me to retain gentlemen's dren that are growing fast needed animal food."

portraits now—or, at least, Mr. Tyler might Again he bestowed upon my mistress that bethink so—but, there—he calls! He cannot | nignly commiserative look, followed by a smile, bear to be separated from me a minute. Be a which, upon a layman's face, might have been good girl!" and with a kiss upon my forehead, considered slightly mirthful, as he said-

treasure next day after the wedding, and re- rather surprised to hear you advance, my dear, peated Miss Agnes's words; "So she's began as it has been so completely exploded by the the harm in her keepin' it! If Mr. Ralph had a farinaceous substances, generally, are the only been here, she'd a been Agnes Lathrop still!" food fit for children, or even adults. But "Why, so, Hannah?"

ter be. But she wouldn't a dared it!"
"Dared, Hannah!"

Hannah," I began, after gravely reflecting upon some plan for the physical and moral progress the subject a while, "and Mr. Ralph was to come of these children, and say it was not suitable, would you give it | infinite value to this child."

Suitable or not, I was inclined, at that mo my plate, addingment, to be satisfied with everything that put

"Is that the proper way to address your mistress, child?" It was the morning after the newly-married

pair had reached home, and, with childish eageress, I had entered the sitting room to prefer some request to Miss Agnes, when Mr. Tyler, and benevolently down upon the crimson frui for whose accommodation the large stuffed easy-chair of the old Doctor had been brought forth, suddenly laid down the copy of the New York Observer, which he had been reading, and, crossing the skirts of his new dressing-gown Miss Agnes is sitting at the table in "the over his knees, interrupted me with the above study," with her writing;desk open before her, query, following up the words with a glance of ld astonishment from above his gold-bound

The glance of mild astonishment changed to rebuke, as he repeated, tapping with his fat,

pudgy fore-finger, upon the paper, to command "Did you hear, child! Is that a proper way of addressing your mistress—my wife! Now,

try again! I glanced from him to my mistress, who was dusting some ornaments upon the sideboard commence again this morning, ma'am," I an- which stood in the room; she looked a little Wered.

"Yes, but I have received news, which—— flurried, I thought, and was about to speak, when he waved her back. Left to myself, and

"What from, ma'am?" I asked, uncon- would comfortably slide upon his thick, fat nose, sciously glancing round to see from what quar- and drawing in his chin, until the folds of fat were quite hidden behind his cravat, he looked was at me over his full cheeks, with a glance which out? was no doubt intended to express not only referings which fall upon woman. 'Her lot is buke, but a great deal of surprise and commis on your silent tears to weep! my poor child!" eration for my state, while he mournfully waved

"I fear we have here a great deal of obstinacy or ignorance—perhaps both!"
Mr. Tyler had, sometime in his life, edited

"Don't let this little incident worry you, my dear. We perfectly understand children—there are few of their tricks and subterfuges, the unhappy evidences of the carnal heart, with which You must not mind what Sarah or any one | we are not familiar, it having pleased Divine

come here! He folded his hands, the backs of which looklonger delay. But this can make no change ed like pincushions, across his knee, and looked in your condition, my child, save for the better. at me full a moment, as I stood by his knee,

girl, as this lady is my wife, she is henceforth to be called Mrs. Tyler. We know nothing about Miss Agnes" any more. She has merged It was true. No one, if you took his word her being and name in mine. Mrs. Tyler—do for it, had a keener sense of justice; it was a you think you can remember?" "I will try, sir."

"I think, my love," said my mistress, coming forward, and timidly laying her hand on his shoulder, "I'm afraid I have been somewhat to blame in this; that is, I wish to say," she

He gave her a look of the most unctuous artless nature is so easily convinced, and I trust you are right. We have no desire to mar thishis"-the reverend gentleman looked round the room, as if in search of the proper word-"this auspicious marriage morn, as we may say, with anything disagreeable. Therefore, we will only give this child a lesson, and dis-

He took a Rible from the table near him, and turning to he chapter which relates the fate of Just as if trials and disappointments were the ill-mannered children who mocked the were disrespectful to their superiors."

When I came down to dinner, I found a new

arrangement. Hitherto, Hannah, being more pression of pity and grief at our ignorance! since the disappointment she suffered at not Doubtless it was such a one, he supposed, anof them must have been gained from those quiries as to "how soon she expected to sail?"

But the smile slowly vanished, and was followed by these words: "Is it possible, my dear, that you can have

fallen into the pernicious mistake—we can call "You are right. He was quite young when it nothing less-of permitting that child to eat Miss Agnes looked confused, flushed a little, A day, in memory, sculptured with design

"I may have been mistaken; I am very ig-

"A notion very common among the profes-Evoked from out the mellow atmosphere. "Umph!" said Hannah, when I showed my sional men of his age, but one which we are a ready, has she! I wonder where would a been modern science of dietetics. Vegetables and Circling a high as through empyreal ringshabit is strong "-he reached for the drawn With outspread wings which will not rise; "Case she never'd a dared to gone and done butter as he spoke, and flooded his plate. "We A mastring fear is in its lastrous eyes, what she has! I've nothin' to say agin Mr. may—indeed, we must—always regret, my Tyler. He's a good man, I suppose—he ought dear, that we were not educated on this simple,

rational plan; and we always make it a matter of duty to approximate to it as closely as "I don't mean," she answered, pettishly, we can, when severe mental or physical effort "that she'd a been afeared of his strikin' her, has not exhausted the system. But this subor any sich thing, child; but he'd a said it ject will only add another to the delightful and wa'nt suitable; and when Mr. Ralph said a instructive paths of knowledge, along which Then freedom from the open casement give; thing wasn't suitable, I'd like to know who'd we hope to lead your Augustus, who, we are happy to say twas! Not Miss Agnes!"

Then freedom from the open casemen which we hope to lead your Augustus, who, we are happy to say, has been trained under this sys.

With its own winged happy y twas! Not Miss Agnes!" happy to say, has been trained under this sys"If you were going to get married, Miss tem; and when he joins us, we will mature

> And bring me, trembling, low e'en as the ground His example will be of Let my freed soul, in rapture newly found, Having delivered himself of this speech, his

drumstick almost all the flesh, he placed it on wounded. Of these, 26 were engineers, and 28 ticipating much next year, from the great efforts act proposed to give them ample time to leave "In mean time, we have no objections to the lakes, and bays, there have been 29, killing 358, themselves more credit than they did in the ment, and trial by a jury of the country, in the

French compound some of their most appetizing dishes from them. If we had a little more of the skill and art which that most frivolous and worldly-minded people display in culinary affairs, we should, to say the least, be benefit-

ed — pecuniarily. A little of the cranberry sauce, my dear, if you please. Now, this is an article," he continued, glancing thoughtfully in the pretty glass dish which he held in his hand, "of which children are, unfortunately, very fond; yet nothing can be more injurious. it being productive in the tender stomach of acidities, flatulencies, and a long train of evils.' He evidently felt quite easy as to the condition of his own stomach, for he half emptied the dish, and, replacing it, continued-

"This is a very interesting topic, my dear, in a psychological view, proving, as it does most conclusively, we think, the perversion not only of the moral but the physical tastes, by the fall of man. What were those lines from Milton, which you were repeating to this

effect the other day, Mrs. Tyler? Earth felt the wound, and Nature, from her seat, Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe

"That all was lost!" Miss Agnes repeated. "That all was lost!" echoed the gentleman. Aye, yes-very much to the point. Thank you, my dear. It always gives us pleasure to find Milton coinciding with us."

As I was making my escape from the room,

Lina, my child, would you not like to have a com- knowing no reason why, if she was his wife, she after dinner, the reverend gentleman called "Stop, child !-can you now tell me the name

"Mrs. Tyler, sir."
"Right. We are glad to see that our lesson was not lost. You read the story we pointed

"Well, don't you think it a terrible warning? If you had been one of these wicked children, don't you think you would have been justly "I don't know. I don't think I should have

staid to let the bears eat me, sir. I should have run away."
"Child! child! I'm astonished at you! Run ral with which he was wont to address his subscribers.

away from the penalty due to sin! You could in various ways, with wreaths of flowers or then, the Minister and Secretary are beset with could not tell oats from wheat!

"Well, you are the only ass I then, the Minister and Secretary are beset with could not tell oats from wheat!"

As this was an entirely new view of the

For a gentleman of such a soft, spongy look,

ven the love which Hannah Smith bore her nistress would not have induced her to have borne these innovations, or the introduction of fact that she already looked upon Miss Agnes

head of the house to a child, and too simple to Italian ovation. fondness. "Ah, you are sure We have not think she could betray it otherwise than by the slightest doubt of that my dear. Your words, she went round the house, venting it in expressions like these-"Ah, well! folks must live and learn!" "New masters, new times!" "It takes all

sorts of folks to make a world !" &c. oven and remember the fate of children who moving. Doubtless he thought it his duty to for success. fulfil the command, and, "forsaking all things, cleave unto his wife," and her possessions, es-

willing to take his place. It is strange how the acquisition of property opens the eyes of its possessor to the beauty of stability, and the sacred nature of responsibili-

Not that Mr. Tyler expressed himself as As to Miss Agnes, she was as well as usual.

#### For the National Era. THE PILGRIM BIRD.

BY THRACE TALMON. A day of golden bloom. Beloved by bards for its delicious shine; Of beauty crossed with gloom

Dim, flowing hills a-dream in purple haze The ancient trees-church-spires in distant maze-

Were these, but thoughts, more welcome, less austere.

And painted on the quire. Unwonted sound! a pilgrim with black wings!

Only to bruise its wings, then lowly fall In an unknown abyss

With its own winged band.

firemen. Of steamboat accidents, on rivers, our American artists are also making, to do the State, and provided for them regular indictme in possession of the pretty trinket, containing the face that had so deeply impressed my childish imagination; and, henceforth, it took childish imagination; and childish imagination

Foreign Correspondence of the Era. LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 20, 1856. My Dear C. B.:

Were it possible to hope that this would reach you ere the close of the year, though trite, I would be tempted to wish you a happy new we came into a passage or lane leading into a best interests of the State, on which all should year, made much of here among intimate friends. In a general way, the good wishes are expressed by a simple exchange of cards through the post, the postage being reduced to half on that occasion, to facilitate this point of half on that occasion, to facilitate this point of the constitution of the proposed and the place of the proposed and the

the commencement of winter gaieties. The Goupil, the great picture merchant of Paris, Prince of Prussia is enjoying a saries of fetes, well-known in New York, buys the pictures of

versally consisting of tulles, laces, and gauzes; an idea of the amount of money invested here certainly much more appropriate to the ball room in pictures and objects of art. The French, the French ladies of bon ton, (till a certain age,) the connoisseurs of other countries, also, supply themselves here with specimens of modern art. soil." infinitely more becoming, giving an airy and sylph-like appearance, adding greatly to the enchantment of the scene.

Double skirts are more in vogue than flounces, both for carriage and ball dresses. The to present his fellow-citizens at Court, and to first, of moire antique, is still much worn, and procure them tickets for all the great fetes. considered elegant. The latter, of transparent materials; the upper skirt, looped up all round presented, kept at our legation, is continually scribers.

Miss Agnes stepped forward, with—

"My dear"—but he checked her with a counter "my dear," and a deferential wave of the wave of crinolines upon crinolines (the butt of the cari- fault to find with the want of a knowledge of him for advice as to the best method of imcaturists) are more than ever in favor. The Court etiquette amongst those he has presented proving his stock of sheep. The Governor's case to me, I did not venture to reply; and the Charivari has just brought out an amusing heretofore, since it is said that, before the last answer was instant, brief, sententions, sincere:

> much as they did last year; the tour de tete is various rules to be observed-neither to laugh, For a gentleman of such a soft, spongy look, or, to use the words of dear Miss Agnes, "for one so considerate, so gentle, so thoughtful of the welfare of others," Mr. Tyler developed a transfer of the soft of the welfare of others, "Mr. Tyler developed a small light tufts of ostrich feathers; this new remarks ble degree of executive force. It was the soft of the s

as certainly doomed to be eaten by the cannibals—"kinnibles," as she pronounced it—of Wallah Basheen. Her time the good woman the good woman it—of Wallah Basheen. Her time the good woman it—of Wallah Basheen it—of Walla Wallah Basheen. Her time the good woman the "charming little Piccolomini," an event sult of their morning's toil, a week of endless which caused a considerable amount of interest, shopping, lessons of bowing and scraping, and cientious to express her dislike of the new the praise trumpets of English bombast and December.

Countesse Piccolomini, who numbers Popes, captains, heroes, learned men, &c., among her illustrious ancestors, brought together an But she was mistaken in one respect—her apprehension of Miss Agnes's nearness to martyrdom; or, rather, she everlooked the place and time, thereby doing the natives of "Wallah Rather" a great wrong for after Mr Tyler Rasheen" a great wrong for after Mr Tyler Rasheen and the state of this unrelenting censor. The quality for the last two months; but the times must be might trace the consumption, neuralgia, or fewer was a destroyed them to some act of reck.

She did Rot, nowever, dazzle this incredations that he has been prosecuted for permitting colored people to play in his printing office. He colored people to play in his printing office. He says, in his editorial of the 26th of January:

On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and remained therein until after 4 P. M.,

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, then presented subject of reck.

comment at this moment. I was so fortunate as to be admitted to the umphant in the State. studio of this celebrated artist, and befriended dreary light never does justice to the artist's seemed to take pleasure in seeing them enjoy efforts; but, as I said, we had an uncommon themselves. concentrated on this miniature King; the mother ecution, (persecution.) is secondary, yet the whole managed with great

her lap with the left hand. The Prince Imperial, a large rosy-cheeked baby, dressed in white muslin, decorated with System of Russia.—A letter from St. Petersthe great Cross of the Legion of Honor, looks burgh says: happy and content at his admirers, throws up parently of a robust constitution. Mr. Winter- under the superintendence of the State. flattered. the portrait of the child; the arrangement is their elementary instruction, and to such artists were jealous of the favor shown to this own friends and relatives." German portrait painter; in consequence of which, the Emperor ordered portraits of the doubt he is the portrait painter of the day, and if they remained, has been defeated. nobility of all Europe, and his yearly income is on the subject: larger than that of the President of the United

Having derivered nimself of this species, his eye happened to fall on my plate, which Mrs.

Child! Them that's allers known what's suitable without any tellin'!"

Having derivered nimself of this species, his eye happened to fall on my plate, which Mrs.

Agnes, in listening to him, had forgotten to works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. The works for the long-promised Exhibition of Fine by sufferance, subject to be summarily removement. Parisian artists are busily engaged with their have no vested rights, and remain among us

The number of artists that inhabit Paris is tion of its provisions. surprising, notwithstanding they are all em- "The act was expressly drawn to meet the

ployed, and many amass large fortunes. They come here from all quarters of the civilized world to develop their talents, finding greater large a portion of all legislative bodies. The large a portion of all legislative bodies. advantages here than anywhere else. Their arguments and objections of the opponents of ateliers (or studio) are generally in the outskirts | the bill were so successfully met, that not one of the city, and constructed purposely to accom-modate the industrious devotee of the arts. Constitution, on which they first planted themyear, made much of here among intimate park, in which a number of ateliers, in cottage endeavor to stand. At this stage of the pro song of birds enliven the retirement.

streets are crowded with merry blooming faces, England and Prince Albert on horseback, for ally turned out to be the only friend of the free pearing marks of their recent return from the which he has received \$5,000; the same artist negroes in the South?" country and the different places of resort for rest and health, following the example of the Court now settled at the Tuilleries, a signal for the Court now rince of Prussia is enjoying a saries of fetes, well-known in New York, buys the pictures of nures, &c., but really knows nothing about the given in honor of his visit to the Emperor of many celebrated artists, and also pays a good subject. On this point the Wabaek Express

The first ball of the season has just taken | prints all over the world, making both the paint | head, the Governor reined up his horse, and place at the Tuilleries, and, as usual, was quite brilliant; the dresses were very beautiful, unibrilliant; the dresses were very beautiful, unibrilliant; the dresses were very beautiful, unibrilliant. No one can have wheat yield to the acre?" than heavy silks or satins, and considered by in all the walks of life, love the fine arts, and or?'

> Paris, Jan. 7, 1857. Our diplomatic representatives are really to be pitied. It would seem, our countrymen think a Minister has nothing better to do than | tural Society of New York, last year? The register for the persons who wish to be about the cultivation of roots and tops.

filled with numberless names of both sexes.

else says, Lina. But it is true that I am about else says, Lina. But it is true that I am about the question, we have a pumpkin story in reserve, that may cast some light upon it."

Bonnets are still worn very small, to fit extended by the decessity of a personal application of Scriptural lessons, dismissed me to my action of Scr

ion, forgetting that my American friends are gentlemen of 200 pounds each, broke down, not so devoted to dress as the Parisian ladies, causing a general halt in the procession. Those ven so much as the nose of a "hen hussey" whose proverb is, "to be out of fashion is to be out of the world."

whose proverb is, "to be out of fashion is to be out of the world." Knowing your fondness for music, my dear were sadly put out and vexed at not being adverse rich in imprecations upon the would be safer to add clothing in such circum.

The world.''

Knowing your fondness for music, my dear were sadly put out and vexed at not being adverse rich in imprecations upon the would be safer to add clothing in such circum.

The world.''

We see how matters are going on with us. It would be safer to add clothing in such circum.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. PERSECUTION OF AN EDITOR FOR ALLOWING assemblage of aristocrats, taking great interest Negroes to Amuse Themselves .- Mr. W. S. practice of sitting with wet feet. in the prestige her venerable blazon gives her. Bailey, editor of the Newport (Ky.) News, says She did not, however, dazzle this incredulous that he has been prosecuted for permitting

Basheen" a great wrong; for after Mr. Tyler of the extensive soprano voice of this miniature sufficiently hard to deprive us of the use of our tragedienne gave me less pleasure than her act- limbs, before we lay down the only pen lifted home, he manifested another sponge-like trait, ing—full of life, ease, and grace—which, in addi- against Slavery in the South. The spirit of Freeby attaching himself so tenaciously to the place, tion to her extreme youth, a very pretty face dommust never die in Kentucky; and, until abler ophes on account of his baidness, said down times that he seemed to lay aside all thought of and person, will contribute largely to her hope pens and stouter hearts volunteer in Freedom's ause, we shall continue to herald the sound of arts. Winterhalter's last portrait of the Prince forth the down-trodden of our State to enrol pecially when there were so many brethren, unImperial and the Empress gives rise to much their names here, in the Book of Liberty, until their name shall be 'legion,' and their vote tri-

tial favor at this season. Speaking of the sun, Court, for permitting the colored people to eneminds me of Horace Vernet's comparison of joy a brief period of amusement in the hall conit at St. Petersburgh. He mentioned in one of nected with this office, and that, too, by the verely as the consequence." sun looks like an orange, wrapped up in gray will increase, rather than diminish, the spirit of blotting paper." Our Parisian sun is often Liberty in Kentucky. Some of their owners brighter; a picture viewed with a were present, and complained of no wrong, but

bright day, and this skillful piece of art stood "This privilege, too, had been granted them forth to its best advantage. It represents the by other persons before, both in Newport and young Imperial scion sitting on the lap of his Covington, when no advantage of the law was

"This action against us can do no good in skill. The Empress sits with her back to the propagating the institution of Slavery, nor in daughter. light, turns her head a little to the spectator, giving credit to the parties who sued out this is coiffed in her peculiarly becoming style, with action against us. Some of our best citizens neck, basque, and sleeves, holding the child on | nor even the feeling of any one disturbed."

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE EDUCATIONAL

"Hitherto in Russia the military schools his plump little feet au naturel sans facon, like were reserved for children of the nobility in the one of his age, evidently not yet troubled with service of the Government. The education of the part he shall have to play in the present dynasty. The child is handsome, has a fine forehead, black eyes, full, short neck, and ap- establishments, where they were brought up halter assures me that he is a fine boy, and not Emperor Alexander has modified that state o The Empress's portrait is very stri-things, and has laid down, as the basis of all king. He has painted her several times, and military education: 1. Free access to such his likenesses of her are said to be the best. establishments for the whole of the youth of The crimson dress is a splendid accessory to the nobility, no matter where they have received very beautiful, and the execution most exqui- noble persons as have finished their studies at site, yet subordinate, and in perfect keeping. the University; 2. To encourage education in This is considered one of Winterhalter's best the bosom of families; and, 3. To leave young pictures. I have been told that the French men as long as possible under the care of their

THE NEGRO BILL DEFEATED.—We learn from Empress by some of the best French artists, the Little Rock Gazette and Democrat, of the which did not compare to Winterhalter's in 29th Dec., that the bill lately pending before any respect. He has a happy faculty of em- the Arkansas Legislature, known as the "Free cellishing without injury to the resemblance; Negro Bill," which had for its object the rehis coloring is brilliant and natural; his con- moval of all free negroes from the State, and ceptions poetic, graceful, and artistic. No provided the means of their going into servitude is much sought after by the crowned heads and | Gazette and Democrat has the following remarks | "Though negroes are not recognised by our

event of their remaining in the State in viola-

We there And has it come to this? Has the Democratic Paris is now arrayed in its winter garb; the Paris is now arrayed arrayed

the French, and these festivities will acquire, it is said, a renewed eclat on the arrival of the Grand Duke and Duchesse Constantine of Russia, soon expected here.

The Grand Duke and Duchesse Constantine of Russia, soon expected here.

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The Grand Duchesse Constantine of Russia, and the Fresident of the Boliowing hard story:

The Grand Duchesse Constantine of Russia, and the Fresident of the Presiding officer; that one private delay of the Boliowing hard sto

Quoth Ned-"Governor, how much will that "Oh, from seventeen to twenty bushels." "What kind of seed is that from, Govern-

"Common winter. That is the best for this of the two Houses." "You are the President of the Agricultural ociety, are you not, Governor?"

"I am, sir. "Delivered the address before the Agricul-"Yes. sir. "You are the author of an eloquent passage

"A mere trifle, Ned." "Well, you are the only ass I ever saw who

case to me, I did not venture to reply; and the gentleman, after a few more remarks, such as he deemed applicable to my condition as a "Brand," and a few more directed to my mistress, on the necessity of a personal application of Scripture Lessons dismissed me to my the street of the street of two ladies in full dress crossing the street, blocking it up so completely as to prevent the passage of any vehicles.

Bonnets are still worn very small, to fit extends the first of the street of two ladies in full dress crossing the street, blocking it up so completely as to prevent the passage of any vehicles.

Bonnets are still worn very small, to fit extends the first of the street of two ladies in full dress crossing the rectofore, since it is said that, before the last presentation took place, he requested those to be presented to collect at his house, before going to the Tuilleries, to afford an opportunity of giving the street, blocking it up so completely as to presented to collect at his house, before going to the Tuilleries, to afford an opportunity of giving the street, blocking it up so completely as to presented to collect at his house, before going to the Tuilleries, to afford an opportunity of giving the street, blocking it up so completely as to presented to collect at his house, before going to the Tuilleries, to afford an opportunity of giving the street, blocking it up so completely as to presentation took place, he requested those to be down for mutton, equal to the Merino for wool."

The Express adds: "If this doesn't settle the question, we have a purpose the remarks, such as the street, blocking it up so completely as to prevent the street, blocking it up so completely as to prevent the street, blocking it is said that, before the last presentation took place, he requested those to be down for mutton, equal to the Merino for wool."

Alcott, the author of "The House I Live In," through a series of several years. It would be that that instrument did not interfere between

To the great mortification of the party, one of the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles, containing four stout ing off a part of it, and sitting down in a teminal and the old rickety vehicles. damp, especially if we have been in a free per-

went on, as he turned himself slowly in his chair, and she was determined her old master's and looked at her, "that I taught her to call me Miss Agnes; and this change is so recent.

Too daughter should not be troubled by her. Too daughter should not be troubled by her. Too consciountions to express her dislike of the new test and she was determined her old master's daughter should not be troubled by her. Too daughter should not be troubled by her. Too were feet and introduced a young artiste, heralded by all or over-featigued, it may be safe for him to have was feet. Indeed, some will go with their feet to be short, (why should a person or sleeping in damp clothing. While a person duced by so careful and elegant a toilet. Thus, is exercising in the open air, if not over-heated and introduced a young artiste, heralded by all or over-featigued, it may be safe for him to have was feet. Indeed, some will go with their feet.

ing should not exchange it for that which is fore concluded to submit the entire correspondver, which destroyed them, to some act of reck- when the doors were opened, and the Senate lessness like that which is implied in the fore- adjourned.

"In general, we are quite too much afraid of the sun and rain, to enjoy that hardihood which of Elections, reported the following resolution, half-past 4 o'clock, the House adjourned. is indispensable in a climate as much exposed Allow me still to add a few words on the fine | Freedom to the ear of the oppressor, and call | to colds and consumption as that of the United | States. The late General Dearborn, of Massa- gally and duly elected as the Representative of chusetts, would have no such thing as an um- the first Congressional district in the State of brella in his family, if he could help it. He Iowa for the Thirty-fourth Congress. thought it safer, on the wnole, to be occasion-"The legal prosecution coming against us at ally a little wet, than to exclude ourselves from of the bill to regulate the disbursement of the yestesday, under circumstances in the highest by a bright mid-day sun, an uncommon celes- the February term (2d Monday) of our Circuit every drop of rain, nineteen times in twenty, contingent expenses of Congress, heretofore with the almost entire certainty of being some reported from the Committee of Ways and time caught without one, and of suffering se- Means.

REMARKABLE DUEL.—Two gentlemen, (one compensation, which he declared had grown to a German and the other a Spaniard,) who were | be a great evil. recommended by their birth and services to the Emperor Maximilian II, both courted his daughter. This Prince, after a long delay, one | the operation thereof the amendments reported day informed the suitors that, esteeming them by the Committee of Ways and Means were which shine out on the political horizon-"A equally, and not being able to bestow a pref- agreed to. erence, he should leave it to the force and lovely mother—is a full-length portrait of both, taken against them; nor did we dream of the address of the claimants to decide the question. ed-yeas 130, nays 52. and the tout ensemble is most beautiful. The existence of such an odious law at the time. He would not, however, permit them to enartist has made this chubby little fellow the Whether this was a trap set for us or not, we counter with offensive weapons, but had ordered principal object, and the effect of the light is shall perhaps find out in the course of the prosthat whichever succeeded in putting the other into this bag, should obtain the hand of his demanded the previous question on its third his influence was felt, and respected by all This extraordinary contest took reading. place before the whole Court, and lasted above an hour. In the end, the Spaniard yielded, out ornament, robed in a crimson velvet high- were present, and lawyers too, none of whom and the German (Eberhard Baron de Talbert) necked dress, trimmed with sable round the intimated that any law was about to be violated, having planted his rival in the bag, took it upon his back, and gallantly laid it at the feet of his mistress, whom, the story goes, he espoused the next day.

celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who said to him: "Ah, Mr. Stnart! I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it, because it was so much like you." 'And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no." 'Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER OUT WEST .- The editor of a paper published at Lake Superior, after having been without a mail three weeks, Should the mail not arrive this week, we

shall make our regular issue next Tuesday; for this number was made up from an old magazine and a religious almanac of last year; and, so long as this material holds out, we shall be independent of the mails." POST OFFICE LITERATURE. In view of the fearful work the guillotine is making, we suppose, says the Chicago Journal, the Postmaster at Huntley's Grove puts himself right upon the

record, by writing us the following note. shall hope that our correspondent may be retained. Mr. Wales is a whaler: Hampshire Jen 19th 1857 Mr Willson & Co

at Huntley grove

boxes of relics from Nineveh

them Papers the time was up on the first of Jenury and i Dont in tent to haf them Sent in my name So if yo Sent them yo Sent them on ur Risk But thar are Som man that wants the Paper but I cant Beagent for it for your Politix Dont Suit me i am no fremonter Please keep your Paper and Dont Sent it no more

JOHN WALES leave to print: Dartmouth College has received twenty-two

Wednesday, February 4, 1857.

SENATE. mmunicating, in obedience to law, a stategent of the commercial relations of the United 30th September, 1856.

Mr. Allen presented the credentials of the Hon. James F. Simmons, elected a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island for the term of six years from and after the 4th of March next; which were read. Mr. Bigler, from the committee appointed on

the part of the Senate to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President by some peculiar local policy. The present

ble in the Chamber of the House of Represent- forms, to render it accordant with the spirit of atives on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 12 the age and the demands of justice and hu o'clock, and the President of the Senate pro manity; and especially should the slaves be tion of the persons elected President and Vice met the issues involved, and in the course of President of the United States, and, together his remarks inquired if gentlemen of the forwith a list of votes, be entered on the Journals mer party would vote for the admission of a

The resolution was agreed to, and, on mo-

The bill from the House of Representatives districts was read and referred to the Committleman out of the Democratic church. [Laughtee on the Judiciary. The following House bills were also referred:

contingent expenses of Congress. An act to incorporate the Columbian Insti- that, if he understood the matter correctly, there

n the city of Washington.
Mr. Weller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the message of the President, communicating the correspondence between General Scott and the Secretary lieved the general sentiment of the North was, of War, in relation to pay, emoluments, &c., that Slavery existed by the force of local law reported it back, with a recommendation that in the slaveholding States, and with which no it be printed. This motion was carried by a man outside had the power to interfere; that

impossible in a synopsis to give any clear un- the master and the slave in the slaveholding

"4th. Correspondence respecting allowance had heard it said—and he did not wish to do

"5th. Correspondence in relation to claims feared there might arise a question upon which "Those who would be perfect in this matter for brevet pay of Lieutenant General Scott and having taken their position, there seemed to be

"6th. General correspondence respecting the wet feet. Indeed, some will go with their feet ence, I have to say that it includes many sub. Democratic party, and the platform upon which wet all the forenoon without injury, if they keep in motion; but the philosopher Locke, who recommoney claims, but they are so entirely blended part and parcel of the Compromise measures of ommended that children should have holes in that it has been found impracticable to separate 1850. According to his judgment, there never their shoes, would hardly have justified the those embraced by the resolution in such form were two propositions more diverse. The as to present fairly the positions taken by this Prince of Light and the Prince of Darkness

On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate pro- ciple of non-intervention, the former was a di

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee the floor, when the Committee rose; and, at

which was agreed to Resolved, That Hon. Augustus Hall was le-The House then resumed the consideration

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, earnestly opposed the bill, and spoke against the system of extra | thirds of all the members present.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and under

The bill was then read a third time and pass-

of Government in its foreign intercourse, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the bill

The bill was then passed over. On motion of Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, the Committee of the Whole on the state of one is listened to with more attention-we the Union was discharged from the further might add, with more profit—than he. consideration of the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of motives and the most generous impulses; the Government for the year ending 30th of June, consequence is, that he not only amendments of the Senate thereto.

iplomatic and consular system of the United states, providing for the appointing of "consuamend this amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, hoped the amendment of the Senate would be rejected.

ment of Mr. Marshall, remarking that it was new sphere of duty to which he has been called. the section of the consular bill stricken out by No one can talk long with Mr. King, without the Senate, with the number of pupils reduced from twenty-four to six.

amendment of Mr. Marshall was disagreed to- sible to the charms of his companionship, if yeas 61, nays 99. The amendment of the Senate was then agreed to.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that on distinctions nor the opportunities of office have to morrow he would offer a resolution to terever been able to bias. He can always conminate the debate on the tariff on the afternoon | template retirement to private life with entire

threaten the stability of American institutions entire practicability of such a un

shall, of Kentucky, in the chair, and resumed sure to gain by the change in public estimation the consideration of the bill reducing the duty I Remain Yours on imports and for other purposes.

three monstrous political heresies: 1. That of the Calhoun school, denying the natural equality and freedom of all men, and assailing the The President of the Senate laid before that Declaration of Independence; 2. The doctring ody a report from the Secretary of State, of Squatter Sovereignty, affirming a novel political power in the Territories, and one utterly unknown to the Constitution; 3. The principle of tates with foreign nations for the year ending absolute despotism in the General Government. to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, when Congress has no constitutional authority to legislate on the subject; because the right of property in slaves is recognised by the Constiation, by all writers on natural law, and by the universal law of nations. The master may carry his slaves to any country on the globe

delivered to the President of the Senate pro the Democratic party evaded any issue, either tempore, who shall announce the state of the North or South, during the late election. He vote and the persons elected to the two Houses entered into an argument to show that neither assembled, which shall be deemed a declarathe Republican nor the Know Nothing party

Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, replied, that answering tion of Mr. Bigler, it was ordered that the teller on the part of the Senate be appointed by the President pro tempore.

Mr. Letter, of Onio, replied, that answering for himself, as a Democrat, he would never vote for the admission of any more slave States.

Mr. Wright. For whom did you vote?

Mr. Leiter. For John C. Fremont. Mr. Leiter. I deny the authority of the gen-An act to regulate the disbursement of the tleman to read me cut. Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, remarked

tution for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, was no difference of opinion as to his right to hold slaves in bondage. He resided in the An act to incorporate an insurance company | State of Kentucky, and, under her laws and her Constitution, had the right to hold slaves; and he desired to know if any gentleman of the North dared to deny such right on his part, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, replied, that he be

there was nothing in that local law inconsistent [This document is very voluminous, and runs with the Constitution of the United States, and

Southern audiences and Southern people. He

some danger that they might not succeed. There had been a disposition to produce upon the public mind the impression that the Kansas "With regard to the last class of correspond- and Nebraska bill-the great measure of the "Those who are accustomed to warm cloth- Department in regard to them. I have there- differed not more widely than did the Kansas

> was ordered to be printed. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, obtained

From the N. Y. Evening Post, February 4. OUR NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The election of a successor to Hamilton Fish egree flattering to the successful candidate. Both Houses of the Legislature concurred in esenting the name of Preston King upon the first ballot, and by an aggregate of about two-The day which witnessed these proceedings

deserves to be recorded among the fasti in our

calendar. The selection of such a man for such a dignity, in these politically distracted times, is one of those rare and unexpected occurrences qualified for the duties of the position to which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee he is called. He has had a large experience in of Ways and Means, reported Senate bill to ex- quite a variety of public employments—he has

tures for many years, and in every situation

Though a man without pretension of any be laid on the table, which motion was decided kind, and least of all as an orator, Mr. King has one of the clearest and most logical minds to be found in or out of Congress; and in the 1858, and the House proceeded to consider the mies, but he never permits his political antagonism to interrupt his social intercourse of All the amendments were agreed to without friendship with any one. His habitual good debate, with the exception of that which re- nature, disinterestedness, and sound sense, conpealed the section of the act to regulate the spire together in him to keep the channels of Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved to influence of his clear and manly judgment, who could not be reached by equally sound and eloquent teachings from a less tolerant and gentle source. From this noble feature in Mr. Mr. Haven, of New York, opposed the amend- King's character, much may be expected in the being influenced by him; without having some of the corners of his theories knocked off-some The previous question was moved and seconded, and under the operation thereof the modified. Nor can any one long prove insen-

official duties will be discharged, as they always All of the amendments of the Senate having have been, with scrupulous fidelity. He is one seen agreed to by the House, the bill is passed. The House then went into Committee of the duties assigned to him, that, whether putting Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. H. Mar- on or laying aside public honors, he is always Mr. Evans, of Texas, gave the following syn- is the amplest guaranty not only of the propriopsis of remarks, which he asked and obtained ety, but of the wisdom, of the union consummated by the friends of Freedom at the recent "All the most imminent dangers which Presidential election. It proves not only the

brought into daily proximity with him.

gross injustice of the imputations which have been cast upon the motives of those who were most instrumental in bringing it about.

It cements the Republican party, and gives of the South in regard to the effects of Slavery.

unity and permanence to its organization. This may from henceforth be regarded as the controlling party of the country; for no matter who is President, it will, directly or indirectly, control the legislation of the nation until which constitutes the very frame-work of their Slavery ceases to be a party question in Con-

There is yet another point at view, however, from which this election may be contemplated, which is far more interesting and significant than any we have yet suggested. It adds an other bright link to the chain of evidence which, during the last ten years, has been forg ing, to prove that loyalty to principles, in poli tics as in everything else, is sure ultimately to triumph, against whatever odds. It is not quite united in a common resistance to the extension of Slavery, and revolted from the national organization. Of the men who figured conspicu ously in that movement, and who had sufficient courage and faith in Providence to adhere to their convictions, twelve are, or have been since that period, elected to the United States Senate. It is pleasant to enumerate their names, for every one of them deserves a civic crown. They

King, of New York. Sumner, of Massachusetts. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Hale, of New Hampshire. Foster, of Connecticut. Dixon, of Connecticut. Wade, of Ohio Chandler, of Michigan. Doclittle, of Wisconsin. Harlan, of Iowa. Durkee, of Wisconsin

To these must be added Chase, of Ohio, who has been elected, and served one Senatorial term since 1848, and who is now Governor of the State. Here we have twelve members of the upper branch of the Federal Legislature, or a very considerable portion of the whole body, selected from the ranks of a party which did not carry a single State in 1848, and which has since been deserted by its leader and most of those who were then regarded as his most States since that period have fallen upon this little band; and with an inexorable justice which one cannot contemplate without a certain feeling of awe, none of those who deserted has received any similar expression of public apnot one of the twelve who have been elected were candidates for the Senate during or subsequent to the revolt of 1848, until the canvass at which they were elected. There is a moral in all this, worth more than the personal suc cess or public services of many Senators. May it not be lost on those to whom it is ad-

#### WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

The office of the National Era is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

Mr. SEWARD'S SPEECHES .- The three speeches dential canvass, good for all times and all places. print this week the second, and next, shall give place to the third one.

present time.

lately commenced by Magnus Gross, editor. tee, and is to be a supporter of Mr. Buchanage will undoubtedly be extended to it.

Mr. Gross is a man of ability, but he will stitutions, as a part of Democracy.

referred to the interference of Mr. Buchanan.

" WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857. "MY DEAR SIR: Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania President the candidates, and although my opinion may person in or out of the Legislature to support him. At the same time, I desire to express my years past, confidential relations between him

"From your friend, very respectfully, "Henry S. Mott, Esq."

This is the second letter of the kind, show-

sion to admonish the President elect that the society the comparisons we are about to subsonal affair; that Mr. Forney has no special same time—the two leading States of the Revclaims on the National Democratic party; that | olution-always commanding and representa-Mr. Buchanan has done quite enough for him, tive States—let us compare them in respect and should now suffer him quietly to drop. to the great interests of education. Rather unkind to a man who has stood so long | Virginia contained, in 1850, a population of and so unflinchingly by the interests of Sla- nearly 1,500,000; Massachusetts, 1,000,000.

the editor of the Washington Union on the cluded in the comparison. Now, there are no be started here; and the rumor is, that Major presume, the progressive "filibustering" section of the Party—the section that sympathizes with the grand efforts on foot for the regeneration of Central America and ultimate annexation of

THE NATIONAL THEATRE, of Washington, was

THE LONG BRIDGE has been so much dam-

under which they have been brought up, with which their pecuniary interests are identified, society, they are apt to accept without examination, all arguments in its support; so that the Pro-Slavery press in its dissertations is not obliged to be either logical or correct. It may assert what it pleases, and the bolder its assertions, the more popular. It may get up statistical tables, on their face quite correct, but in fact presenting exceptional aspects, and conveying utterly false impressions. What of that? ten years since the Democracy of New York | Nothing can surpass the credulity of the fanaticism of Slavery.

> The Anti-Democratic papers of the South, having no special motive to withhold the truth, and driven on by party considerations to discredit the Democratic Party which rules the South and prescribes its legislation generally, from time to time breaks out in lamentation over the want of enterprise and prosperity in that section. A few days since, the Richmond | Virginia (Va.) Whig complained that the "internal Massachusetts improvements of the State are feebly prosecuted," and "its institutions of learning and great interests of education are languishing | Virginia neighbor, the Enquirer, admonishes it that Republicans, but do not befit a Virginia edi-

"Neither will the charge that our 'instituinfluential followers. The most exalted and entions of learning are languishing for want of F. St. 61 517 47,752 10,702 6,895 667,297 viable honors within the gift of the Northern support and encouragement,' bear the scrutiny S. St. 59 450 19,648 747 5,655 308,011 of an impartial investigation. It is just about twelve months since, in arguing this proposition with the New York Tribune, we demo strated that, in proportion to white population, Virginia was ahead of any other State in the umber of persons who receive a collegiate Unless the Whig means to main tain that the New England free-school system to be pernicious in the last degree) is superior to that more thorough and complete instruction which Virginia initiated, and is so nobly prosecuting, it must abandon the charge that the nterests of education are neglected in this State. The munificent endowment of our University and Military Institute, and the liberal provision made for the instruction of indigent cholars, prove the injustice of the accusa-

ferred to, but we should like to see the data | devote herself to the special education of that produced. Has any census ever shown how class. The contrast is more striking when we many persons in each State of the Union have | come to test their provisions for the educationreceived full college education? Are there al interests of the masses. Recollect, the num of Mr. Seward, delivered during the late Presi. any statistics of the kind on record? Let us ber of students in these collegiate institutions remind the Enquirer that such a demonstra- of Virginia is 1,616, in Massachusetts 1.379are about to be issued in pamphlet form. We tion as it speaks of, must have some better and a large proportion of these from other ground than the returns of the alumni or stu- States. But, the number of white persons, in dents of the various colleges. The alumni of 1850, between 5 and 20, was, in the former, the colleges of Massachusetts in 1866 num- 345,265, in the latter, 303,920. In 1853, the IRENIUS will appear after the adjournment | bered 9,404, those of Virginia 9,526—the col. number of children in Massachusetts, (nearly of Congress, whose proceedings occupy too lege students of Massachusetts 807, of Vir- all white,) from 5 to 15, was 204,705. The remuch space to admit of such discussions at the | ginia 1,174-but how many of all were from | turns from Virginia are always imperfect, for the other States? The returns furnish no data for ruling class seems to think, with the Enquirer, bred, it might then try its hand at such a dem-

find it rather a difficult task to reconcile the sume, is, that the colleges of Virginia cannot German mind to the propagation of slave in- be languishing for want of support and enas a reason for not supporting Mr. Forney, and the attendance falling off? After all that has been said by Southern conventions, will Southern parents persist in thinking that better discipline and teaching are to be found in North-

But the more important part of the Whig's complaint is overlooked by the Enquirer; or, tor at the present moment, induce me to say a rather, it evades it. "Its institutions of learn-few words to you as a valued friend on the ing, and great interests of education are lanpending Senatorial election. I learn that doubts guishing for want of support and encouragebe entitled to little weight, I do not desire to It is no answer to this, to say that there are be placed in an equivocal position on this, or any other subject. When asked, I have always portion to the white population, than in any document. said I preferred Col. Forney, and I should other State; or that there are more students esteem it a friendly act toward myself for any in her colleges. This may be true, and yet Robbins, Foster, Buckalew, and Wright. From richly endowed for the wealthy and well-bredthe course pursued by Mr. Brodhead for some for the holders of slaves and land-but we "I have thus presented you my views, so that, Virginia number only 55,000, the whole white if you should deem it necessary, you may speak | population is 900,000! College education for my sentiments to such persons as may consider the few, but no free-school education for the Philosophy, to say nothing of us, the philoso pher of the Enquirer, utterly condemn "as in the last degree pernicious!" Such a maxslave society, but will pass current in none of

Virginia and Massachusetts, settled about the

Five hundred thousand of the former are slaves; but, as the principal laboring populauneducated. Can such a night of ignorance in Massachusetts, 80611 herd, that it is distinguished by its devotion to

destroyed by fire on the 6th instant. Only por- has no class of population, uneducated—her la- regarded Slavery as an evil, to be excused only less understand this. boring people are protected in all their inter- on the plea of necessity. They believed in the The joint convention was invalid, because i

COLLEGES Virginia - - 10 8t 1,197 71,875 the insurrection of free labor, of the blessed 844 131,271 Massachusetts - 4 53 Virginia has more colleges, but the Univerity is the only one that has a general reputalists seek security for their property in the insti-

town—are known all over the country. As to thers, do we war—but against this detestable scholarship and discipline, that is a topic not school of dogmatists and sophists, whose teachto be illustrated by figures; but it will be oblings are a disgrace to the Civilization of the served, that the libraries of the four colleges of Country, and an insult to Mankind. They talk Massachusetts contain 60,000 more volumes than those of the ten of Virginia. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

No. Prof. Students. Volumes, 3 10 119 10,000 3 12 147 29,759 MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LAW SCHOOLS. No. Prof. Stude COLLEGES, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, AND LAW SCHOOLS.

for want of support and encouragement." Its Massachusetts 10 79 1,379 161,030 It must be remarked that the Virginia colsuch statements are common among Black leges are supported generally by the Southern States—containing one-fifth of all the college tor. To the fanaticism of the North should be students of the South; while the colleges of left the ungracious task of disparaging Vir- Massachusetts find powerful rivals in the other ginia; her own sons should repel, not counte- free States, and contain not much more than nance the libel. It proceeds to disprove the one-ninth of the students of that section. A averments of the Whig, in a style characteris- summary of the higher institutions of learning tic of the modern school of Pro-Slavery litera- in free and slave States presents the following

tions of learning are languishing for want of F. St. 61 517 47,752 10,702 6,895 667,297 LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY.

Schools Prof. Stud. Educated Volumes Free States 65 269 4,426 23,513 175,981 Slave States 32 122 1,807 3,812 30,796 A poor showing for Slave Society! But we must not forget Virginia and Massachusetts. of 'little learning' (which both poetry and philosophy condemn in the words of a Pope and founded in 1636—that of Virginia, William a Bacon, and which our own experience shows and Mary, founded in 1692. The number of students in the former is now 365, in the latter, 82; the number of Alumni of the former, 6,700, of the latter, 3,000; the number of volumes in the library of the former, 101,250, of the latter, 5,000. We have shown that even as respects the

small class of persons furnished with collegiate privileges, Virginia is far behind Massachusetts, We did not notice that demonstration re- although it might be supposed that she would estimating the number of collegiates in propor- that free schools are a nuisance. Certainly, howchildren in that State in 1853, at not less than vital question. Neglect them, and the "great nterests of education" are sacrificed, and the State is endangered. Apes of Aristocracy may sneer at the education of the masses; but it constitutes the only basis of a stable and safe Democracy. Leave the masses in ignorance and they become fit subjects for oppression ready instruments for the demagogue. What,

then, have Virginia and Massachusetts done for their education? We know what the public schools are in Massachusetts-what, in Virginia. None but an ignoramus would venture to compare them. Every candid man in the South knows that, as a general rule, its public schools are of a very low grade. But, we are now concerned only

with what authentic statistics reveal. We quote from the census of 1850. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. Teachers. Pupils. Iucome. 3,679 4,443 176,475 1,006,795 Virginia 2,930 2,997 67,353 314,025 But, it may be suggested that Virginia pays more attention to private schools and academies. Let us see. We quote from the same

No. Teachers. Pupils. Income. 403 521 13,436 310,177 TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. 4,082 4,964 189,911 1,316,972

The census, in summing up, puts the num-Public Schools, in 1850, at 199,745 in Massareturns of the white children in Massachusetts in 1853, as a basis for calculation, there were about 200,000 between the ages of 5 and 15 in each State in 1850, of whom all but a fraction were receiving an education in Massachusetts. while only 77,764 were being educated in Virginia, leaving 123,000 uncared for by the State. It is thus that Slave Society - that perfect form of civilization about which these Richmond Rhetoricians are eternally declaimingmasses of the People. Let us see what it has done to supply reading both for the Few and

The second second	0	
Many.		
LIBR	ARIES.	
	Massachusetts.	Virginia.
Public—No.	177	21
Vols.	257,737	32,595
School-No.	792	6
Vols.	104,645	2,706
Sunday School-No.	433	. 11
Vols.	165,476	1,975
College-No.	18	- 14
Vols.	141,400	50,856
Church-No.	42	2
Vols.	14,757	330
Total—No.	1,462	54
Vols.	684,015	88,462
NO 0 .0		

Balance for the masses in Massachusetts. 528,000 volumes; in Virginia, 37,0001 one-third of the population of Virginia totally able to read and write, is, in Virginia, 75,868; tor. Graham N. Fitch was chosen to fill the

bear. Not to disparage Virginians, do we thus The vote, it is reported, stood 83 for each. a third of the whole population has no more in her history, much in the character of her in attendance, but later despatches announce idea of letters than the brutes with which they People, to awaken admiration. But, the school | that twenty-three Senators were present, and of her politicians by which she is now governed, sixty-two Representatives. teaches false and damnable doctrines, which the illustrious fathers of the State repudiated. They | no election. Both the gentlemen named, doubtrights of human nature-in the duty of the | was held without the concurrence, and in op But, leave the slaves out of the comparison; State to promote the education and elevation of position to the protest, of the Senate. It had aged by the freshet, that travel across it is look alone at the white population. In 1850, the masses of its People—and they did not hold no more authority to elect Senators than an orstopped. The result will be, diminished sup- the whites in Massachusetts and the whites in that labor degrades the man and disqualifies him dinary party convention. The Senate contain

for a class. It ridicules free society, talks of dated 5th inst. says: of argument and facts-but when, from a census, the compendium of which has been compiled by one of their own number, you confront them with the glaring fact that their system and pol-29,759 icy are spreading ignorance and barbarism among the masses of the white People in Slave

> try your dogmas by facts. CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.

Although the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session are conducted with closed doors, it seems impossible to keep the public in total ignorance of their general character. Results, votes, even skeletons of speeches, find reir way into the newspapers.

It seems that the Central American Treaty,

which it was hoped would finally settle our con-

a little learning is a most pernicous matter!

troversies with Great Britain, has failed to secure the ratification of the Senate. Despatches in some of the newspapers state, that in the course of a long debate on the 4th, Mr. Mason of Virginia sustained the treaty on the grounds taken by the Administration; but that it was objected to on the assumption that the British protectorate over the Mosquito Indians was distinctly recognised, and that while the sovereignty over the Bay Islands was nominally relinquished by Britain, her authority was practically maintained. Mr. Douglas, who had been holding himself in reserve, at last opened against the treaty in a style of fierce denunciation, and finally, by a vote of 33 to 8, it was recommitted. It is said that this s fatal to the treaty—that either it will not be reported again, or will be reported with amendments, so that the whole controversy will be reopened. It is further supposed that the amendments will be of such a character as to complicate the subjects in dispute, to provoke irritation in England, to arouse her pride, and pre vent a peaceful adjustment. We must infer that several Republican Senators voted to recommit—why, we know not, unless, as has been hinted, to prevent the instant rejection of the treaty. Of course, not having the facts before us, we have no right to dogmatize, but it seems to us that the true policy would be to fix the responsibility upon the ruling party. Give it sible, compel it to vote at once, yea or nay.

stering projects. Resolutions. The treaty of Great Britain with of the Legislature. "bone and sinew" of the State? This is the the Bay Islands, but providing for the perpetual exclusion of Slavery therefrom, was commented upon largely, it is said, and was the turning point in the debate. Of course, it would be represented as an insult to our country, a Great Britain to check the natural expansion of our institutions. It is easy to see how such Slavery sentiment of the Senate on the subject. and use it for the defeat of an arrangement which promised to put an end to Filibustering on our Southern border. It is not likely that he is specially anxious for the introduction of de corps of Slaveholders can be made subordi. nate to the policy of keeping open a controversy with England, keeping open Central America for the lawless operations of "Young America," embarrassing the new Administration from the start, and subjecting it to the influence of an aspirant, who has the confidence of the real

'Southern Party," as it is called, why not? Possibly, the People who have been somewhat impressed by the conciliatory demonstra tions of England, by her evident desire to cultivate peaceful relations with us, by her voluntary cession of the Bay Islands, the surrender of the Mosquito Protectorate, and the relinquishment of all projects of colonization in Central America, may begin to inquire whether Virginia 3,246 3,544 76,421 548,397 true statesmanship does not require that we should meet her half way, and respond frankly ber of scholars in Colleges, Academies, and to her overtures—whether the peaceful relations and great commercial interests of two pations chusetts, and 77,764 in Virginia. Taking the so intimately allied, so necessary to the civilization of the world, should be imperilled by the secret and selfish machinations of the presi-United States. Especially will they ask, what a country, over which we have no control, to which we have no more concern than Brazil? The business before the Senate is, not the Engprovides for the educational interests of the land and Honduras Treaty, but the Dallas and

Clarendon Treaty. Meantime, let the People look to it—this thing of Slavery is obtruding itself into their concerns, everywhere and at all times, plotting its own aggrandizement, come what may to them; and this time its venture is a bold one. vantage to the Propaganda, to make it a Foreign Question? Is the power of the Propaganda so the shock of a collision with Great Britain? No wonder Conservative statesmen in the South shrink from the consequences to which the schemings of the extreme men expose the

# SENATORIAL ELECTION IN INDIANA.

country, and especially their section of it.

The Buchanan members of the Legislature of Indiana on the 4th instant held a joint convention for the election of United States Senapresent vacancy, and Jesse D. Bright was cho-We might pursue the comparison, but we for- sen for six years from the 4th of March next.

The whole proceeding is illegal, and there is

In Virginia - - - 345,265 in Virginia denies the principles which Jeffer present in the convention—of course the Sen-In Massachusetts - - - 303,920 son proclaimed as the foundation of Govern- ate-a co-equal branch of the Legislature-was First, let us dispose of the highest class of ment. It sneers at the Democratic idea of gov- not represented, and, as Senators must be electernment of the People by the People. It be- ed by the Legislature of the State, there was lieves in the domination of a class, in legislation no election. A despatch from Indianapolis,

"The Senate, by a vote of seven majority, time coming when the free working man in his denounce the joint convention as illegal, and extremity shall call for a master, and capital- unauthorized by them, and protest against the United States Senate swearing in the Senators alleged to have been elected. The two Amerition; while three of the four colleges of Mas- tution of Slave Society. Not against Virginia, can votes cast were given by Representative sachusetts—Cambridge, Amherst, and Williams- or Virginians who hold to the faith of their fa- and not by the two American Senators, who declined any participation in the election."

> be presented together, but investigation may fathers in England represented the manners be so delayed, as to allow the two gentlemen to and customs of their day, and thus showing us hold their seats till after the 10th of March, their mode of life and enjoyments. when the Legislature of Indiana will adjourn, not to meet again for two years. The Senate Governor of Indiana, taking notice of the fact takes one little brother in his lap, seats a sister Society, they will tell you that free schools are very worthless things, and that, according to Pope and Bacon and the Richmond Enquirer, of Democracy capable of engendering it. We shall continue the subject. We shall

> > proceeded, however, and elected, Mr. Harlan curious things to be learned from them. being chosen. All the proceedings in this tion whether, as both Houses had agreed to a send it out in good season, to tell our young majority of one branch, without legislative time. act, and by mere non-attendance at one of the regularly adjourned meetings, to vitiate its action. The Senate, however, by a vote of 28 to 18, declared the seat vacant. We declared at the time, that the principle de cided- "seems to be, that a United States branches, by both branches, acting with a constitutional quorum. The principle is a sound one, and ought to be adhered to. Of course, there can be no election of Senator, either in Pennsylvania or Indiana, unless the Republican members, who control one branch in each State, permit."

In this Indiana case, the proceedings, from beginning to end, have been without shadow of law. The joint convention itself was invalid, not being appointed or agreed to by both branches of the Legislature, and the alleged election was carried without the concurrence of a majority of the Senate, and a more flagrant case could not be presented.

# DELEGATES ELECTED BY THE INDIANA

BUCHANAN CONVENTION. Mr. Fitch, one of the delegates elected as members of the Indiana Legislature, appeared last Monday, and his credentials were presented. The majority of grave and reverend Senno chance for evasion or postponement; if pos- evidence of an election, although, at the same poetry to give a more exact representation of At all events, for one we should beware of aid- election was presented, in the protest of the a faint reproduction of the ancient language, ing or abetting, even indirectly, any of its fili- Indiana Senate, duly submitted by Mr. Trum- with its varied phrases. The volumes are neat-We suppose the real opposition to the Treaty springs from a disinclination to settle our consprings from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from a disinclination to settle our consistency of the glaring and springs from the glaring and gla troversies with England in Central America, tion, the oath of office was administered, and Potter's—and embracing, too, the results of the case of Mr. Fitch referred to the Judiciary great movements for the regeneration of that | Committee. Of course, he will be turned out, benighted region, spoken of in the Cincinnati | but not, we presume, till after the adjournment

A beautifully conservative body is the American Senate !

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

Russia is steadily advancing her influence in Asia. Predominant in Persia, it seems that ous face of a being he loathed; so Dore stands visited. If we had room, we should be glad to most unwarrantable attempt on the part of she has lately placed herself in China, far in as the title of this book." Thus the author him-quote our author's description of the prairie advance of other Powers. For a long time she self speaks, in one of his pages. We do not dog village through which he passed, on his has had the monopoly of the overland trade with that empire, and for that reason has been sea extended to England, America, and France. well acquainted with the different parts, north, But, by late arrivals, we learn that she has at south, east, and west, of the United States; and to trade at the five ports open to other nations. In addition to this, she enjoys what no foreign Power has yet been able to secure—the advan- strokes of broad humor are hardly in accord-

In view of all this, it is not likely that Engwith China until she has obtained an equality see this stolid, bigoted Empire gradually yield- wanting in sound common sense. Many pracing to the laws of modern civilization.

THE IMMENSE CORRESPONDENCE between General Scott and Secretary Davis, laid before the Senate, and ordered to be printed, is beneath criticism. There is some consolation in the thought that it will find scarcely any readers on this side the Atlantic, and, we trust, none at all on the other. It is without a single re-

# KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Bogus Legislature continue the granting formed of members of the Legislature.

Rees. As usual, most of the names on it were Roman Catholic religion, he says: "The best of members of one of these legislative houses, bomb-shells to shoot at it, are Bibles. A broad-Mr. Rees himself figuring. Gen. Easton rose to object; or, rather, as he said, to offer an side of Bibles poured into it, would send it flylittle like a speculation; and if it was, he wanted a share in it. His amendment was to insert the pames of all the members of the insert the names of all the members of the Council and the House, together with the offi. often throws in a racy sarcasm, which is better any one of the legislators has given the prac- exposure of a folly or vice.

ing on this point for policy.

If the legislation of the second session of

faces in the North, together with nearly all th Slavery propagandists of the South, are writing to Lecompton, advising and counselling the steps to be taken. Among the rest, twentyheir distinguished consideration. General Cass, of Michigan, in a letter to

be omitted, but that they should be compelled to serve out their time. The unfortunate men are, we understand, still hoping for pardon hrough Executive influence. A bill authorizing Courts to admit to bail in

found in the shape of intoxicating liquors.

cases of murder at their own discretion, which had passed both Houses, has been vetoed by the Governor. No steps have been taken as yet for a Constitutional Convention.
A Mr. Christian (Pro-Slavery) was elected

nember of the Territorial Council on the 26th altimo, at Lawrence. He fills the place occuied by Mr. Chapman, resigned. There was a little excitement at Lawrence Washington, D. C. n the 24th ultimo, occasioned by the ladies of the place making an onslaught upon the grog-

The Revielv. ARPER'S STORY BOOKS: VERNON; or, Conversations About Old Times in England. February, 1857. New York Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Wash

Here is another of those children's books, by Jacob Abbott, which are most popular, and which make little boys and girls' eyes glisten so greatly. It is very amusing and instructive full of pictures taken from old manuscripts queer things indeed, we must call them, now we have so much better engravings; but they The credentials and the protest will probably are useful, as aiding us to see how our fore-

The dialogue is easy, and the explanations can be readily understood. An elder brother, will doubtless declare the seats vacant, for the on his return home to spend a vacation, provides reasons that decided the Harlan case, but the himself with a Pictorial History of Englandof vacancy occurring during the interval, may and another brother beside him, and shows them then appoint them till the next meeting. A the pictures, and tells them of the olden time. beautiful scheme, finely illustrative of the kind | The titles of the conversations are, "Amuse. ments; Cathedrals; the Gunpowder Plot; In the case of Mr. Harlan, both branches of Fun and Frolicking; Celebrations; Arms and the Legislature had agreed to go into joint Armor; Carriages; Ships and Boats; a Variconvention. Several meetings were held, but ety; Public Diversions;" so that there is no no election took place. At last, a majority of want of subjects, and, we doubt not, there will members from the Senate refused to attend a be many little hearts beating, all agitation, regularly adjourned meeting; the convention from enthusiasm over these pictures, and the

So Mr. Abbott and Messrs. Harpers, make case were regular, and it seemed a fair ques- haste and have another ready for March; and oint convention, it was in the power of the friends what you have chosen for them the next

THE TRAGEDIES OF EURIPIDES. Literally translated or revised, with Critical and Explanatory Notes. By The-odore Alois Buckley, of Christ Church. 2 vols. New

This work is republished from Bohn's edition. Senator must be elected by the Legislature of and forms another portion of Harper's Classithe State; that is, where it consists of two cal Library. We have had no time to give it much of an examination, or to compare it with other translations. From its appearing in Bohn's issue, however, we infer that a good scholar must have been employed in its preparation. Mr. Buckley has given a short introduction, in which he furnishes a brief account of Euripides, together with a similar estimate of his ability as a tragedian, and the character of his dramas. He agrees with Schlegel and others, in thinking that the decline of Greek tragedy was furthered by Euripides; and while allowing his merits in certain respects, he criticises severely many of his tragedies, placing them very low in the scale, as compared with Eschylus and Sophocles.

The translation of dramatic pieces is ever difficult, especially where the incidents involve the introduction of national usages and peculiarities; and the translation of the Greek into Senator by the party Convention of Buchanan | English is rendered further so, from the fact that a use of many words is often necessary to express a single compound word of the former language. The translation before us is ators appeared to think there was prima facie prose, which probably is better adapted than time, prima facie evidence that there was no the original. It conveys, however, after all, but bull; and, after a long debate, in which the | ly printed, and have the merit of giving us a

> DORE. By a Stroller in Europe. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

DORE. Gilded! "We are sometimes irresistknow who he is; he seems to have been, not way. It is told with good effect, and is very merely a stroller in Europe, but in America curious. excluded from the privileges of commerce by also; for, to judge from what he says, he is last obtained from the Court of Pekin the right likewise with Cuba, Mexico, and South Amer-

Some of his free and easy peculiarities and tage of a permanent legation at the capital of ance with the requisites of a book for the general reader. And yet, with this drawback, there are characteristics in the volume we like. land will retire from the present controversy He has a good, right down earnestness, in his off-hand manner, that we like to meet with. of privileges—and we may expect ere long to Nor are many of his suggestions and reflections tical deductions from what he has observed in other countries are thrown in, as contrasted Germany. The most interesting portion of the volume is devoted to Paris, and no writer we have recently seen more graphically sketches certain states and phases of society there. He speaks as if he had observed men and manners elsewhere; but we can hardly entertain a doubt that the pictures he gives us of scenes in Paris' are drawn from the life.

He describes natural scenery well. He is a of charters and privileges to companies, with close observer of human life. Some of his great indiscrimination and disregard as to their oninions must be taken with a very consideraopinions must be taken with a very considerable deduction, as we think, but he evidently An amusing incident occurred in the Council on the 23d ult. A bill chartering a company to navigate the Kaw was introduced by Mr.

Ross As reveal and Protestant ism. In his own peculiar style, speaking of the cers of the same. This is the first time that | than any labored argument could be, for the

In presenting the gilded surface, he does not cussion on the Slavery question while Kansas gayeties and polish of Paris with the more staid ontinues a Territory. It is expected that and unpolished circles of society in our own country, it is easy to see that his conscience sides with the latter, though there is nothing this bogus affair is not discreet, it will not be straight-laced in his views or expressions. He three United States Senators have of late taken a power to make him go on, even though there the bogus law-makers of Kansas Territory into is not a little he would had been somewhat dif- of such a demand, "The omission of three lines to the principle that "Congress has no power ferently described. There are one or two living in the middle of a paragraph, without regard to interfere in the internal affairs of the Territory." the Hickory Point prisoners, advises that the able to fasten the book on any of them. At make the paragraph ungrammatical." To the power to legislate for the Territory, it has yet chain-and ball part of their punishment should times, his descriptions seem as if penned after charge, however, I plead, not guilty. The lines the right to repeal all laws already in exister a Shandean model; but he has a great deal omitted were in my manuscript, and inadvermore of sincere feeling, we should think, than tently left out, as I suppose, by the printer.

many others think it.

EL GRINGO, OR NEW MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE. By W. H.

geries of the place, destroying everything they New Mexico? We suspect very little. They no doubt you will allow the reinsertion of the are aware of its general situation, having for- quotation with the omitted lines, which, t

quent purchase, embraced in what is called italies: the Gadsden treaty, and by which we paid "Roving in an orbit, which but exposed her some ten millions of dollars for a strip, which, whether worthless or not, still seems a quesjoying its mid-day effulgence, she could not fail tion, and that is called the Mesilla valley or tract. Nor are our readers to blame for this blacker, and that the struggle she made to rei want of knowledge, for there have been no lumine (?) was but the expiring effort of sources of general information to which they wick, from which the oil that fed it was depart could recur, except the reports of explorations ed. Could she have turned from this blaze of borrowed light, and pressed forward in an hum and fixing boundaries, published by Congress, bler sphere, with her energy and talent, she had and which, though often enough lavishly dis- done well; but there was the look back! Like tributed, by a strange sort of allotment are Lot's wife, she could not turn to [into?] a pillar quite as likely to be given to those who hardly of salt, or she had been crushed standing ever open them to read them, while many who would do so, and would, perhaps, practically family connections, glittering, shining in silks they are not among the noisy and foremost in | Pageant. the political contest. It is well, therefore, that the country and the people. We are glad that of imagery and connection, as well as "tendensuch a means of learning the condition of this cy to make the paragraph" grammatical, are newest-acquired portion of our territory is brought within the reach of any or all who wish to form a correct idea of its relations and

advantages, resources or burdens. There is much that is interesting in the book. The journey across the country, from Missouri to New Mexico, is filled up with incidents of adventurous hardships, perils, curious situations and company, hunting buffaloes, such as will be at once detected and rectified breakdowns, upsets, storms, and apprehensions of Indians-all told naturally, and giving to the reader a pretty good view of the country over which the road lay. Then follows the nistory of New Mexico, back to the time of the Spaniards, and conjecturally, also, before, with peculations as to particular places visited by those earliest invaders, and also as to Aztecs, Toltecs, &c., or the descendants of whoever

bearings, as an addition to our benefits or dis-

they were, then found there. The present population is indeed a mongrel breed. Some of them are of that class, "half "recover" should read "recovery, and." Slight horse and half alligator" people, as one might errors of a similar kind have now and then oc term them, from whom our Kansas difficulties have so largely proceeded; a kind of political to an indistinct manuscript. Those above; Arabs, without the better peculiarities of those think, must be owing to the cause I have primitive nomads, and from whom, by their assigned. lawless outrages, most of our Indian wars have arisen. The greater part of the New Mexicans, however, are a cross of Spanish, Indian, or negro, with here and there a sprinkling of better-informed persons of Spanish or Ameristill retaining the peculiarities of their ancient

are making, in the establishment of schools the three county commissioners, of whom th and missions, but the state of information and Judge of Probate is one ex officio, all those in morals is lamentably low, and many years turn chosen by the Legislature. On the resig must elapse before they will present much to nation of "Sheriff" Sam J. Jones, this board render them very desirable fellow-citizens. As of commissioners appointed one Anon, not long n Mexico, and South America generally, the since from the South, a poor, miserable, drunk influence of the Roman Catholic system has en wretch, who was either incapable or unwill had no favorable effect to elevate them.

by the inhabitants, who live, for the most part, in a strange, half-savage way.

The volume contains a good deal of information, furnished in a desultory manner, embraibly drawn into the contemplation of what we ticulars, which, all together, easily and graphidislike; so men gaze fascinated at serpents; cally given, make it an amusing book. The so young Copperfield steals up the chamber of sketches, or engravings, also give one some

> FIFTH. By William Robertson, D. D. With an Account of the Emporors Life after his Abdication; by

The peculiar advantage of this edition of the Emperor after his Abdication, occupying acter of the man upon whom he was asked to nearly two hundred pages of the third volume. When Robertson wrote his history, he prevalent impression was, that Charles, in retiring of law, it is quite another thing. from public life, ceased to take any interest in widely differs from a refusal to make a request its affairs; and no facts were accessible at hat ed appointment. The officer is already electime to the historian in conflict with this idea. or appointed, as you may choose to have he presented us with an admirable picture of the monastic life of the Emperor.

The work is handsomely printed, in large type, and on clear paper, in all respects those of Prescott's Philip the Second, furnish quite a complete view of the growth and development of the modern European system, from the chaotic conditions following the subversion of the Roman Empire.

POEMS BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Complete in two volumes. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale

One might suppose it impossible to comprise mal type: but Ticknor & Fields understand their ful, and never wearies the eye, while the paper, binding, and general typographical execution, are most admirable. The volumes are uniform The repeal of the twelfth section of the act fail also to let us see the misery and hollowness with the edition of Tennyson, issued by the same publishers. A man of taste must feel altogether comfortable to have his thoughts dressed up in such a style.

#### INJURY REPAIRED. To the Editor of the National Era:

The author of the "Torchlight" charges me

"with gross carelessness," and calls upon me "to repair the injury," "by publicly acknowl- overriding of his favorite Popular Sovereig edging the error;" and assigns as the ground doctrines is this, again? He has always he I noticed it when the paper appeared, and as do with the adjudication of a law, nor has it With all its drawbacks, therefore, there is you may recollect, sir, called your attention to right to repeal a law which it has no power much in the book to our liking. His view of it; but the omission was deemed one that hardly Slavery at the South is a sort of middle ground; justified again favoring your readers with such he does not seek to uphold it as the best state a singular paragraph. How the insertion of of society, but does not admit it to be as evil as these lines helps to relieve the sentence of the Squatter Sovereignty which he has taken peculiarity for which it was quoted, it requires | much pains to plant and protect. optics keener than mine to discern; and if there is not with them added something more Davis, late United States Attorney. New York: Har-per & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, than "a tendency to make a paragraph ungrammatical," I am mistaken. To "repair the in-What do the most of our readers know about jury" in the fullest manner, however, I have

States, as a Territory, by a treaty at the close paragraph, as it stands in the book, without of the Mexican war, and in part by a subse- fail, I have marked the lines in question with

to see that the clouds about her setting, i silver-rimmed in the rays reflected, still grew wrapped in her faded purple, gazing on th

use them, are not among the favored ones to and gems, she resting from her toil, by which share in the gifts of the public disposal, for she had hoped to earn a counterfeit for the May I hope that the amiable author wil here is a volume written by one who, from his admit so public an acknowledgment of the station, ought to know, and, so far as we can error, and be satisfied that the three unfortujudge from the book itself, does know, about nately omitted lines, with their added beauties

as conspicuous as could be desired? And now, Mr. Editor, I feel disposed just to

jog your printer's elbow for a few mistakes I find in the first notice in your last week's Era, and which I presume must have occurred by the neglect to read the proof of that article, while in a sort of transition state of printing the paper, during the removal of your office. The mistakes are for the most part, perhaps, by your readers; but I will, however, state them as they all are found in a single article 'Songs of Summer," &c .- line 12th of the 2th paragraph from the top, for "corner" read 'comer." Line 20th of the 3d paragraph, for "childhood" read "childhood's." Line 6th of the 4th paragraph, for "water" read "waters. And in the quoted lines below, for "wani read "wont;" for "truth" read "birth;" and three lines above this quotation, for "members read "numbers;" while, seven lines below it. curred, but they may in some cases be charged

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS. Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: Another rupture has lately occurred betwee can descent or education; and others, Indians, Governor Geary and the Judiciary. The bogus laws of Kansas, it is well known, take the power of electing most of the minor officers Some steps for advancement in knowledge | from the people, and place it in the hands o ing to secure a livelihood by honest industry of There is but little enterprise. The soil, in any kind, for his successor. Whether his apsome portions, is well adapted to culture. The pointment was through the desire of his friends productions most valuable are wheat, corn, who wished to rid themselves of the necessit grapes, the latter of which are described as of of supporting him, by foisting him upon the

Robertson's Charles the Fifth is the account, the matter as a case in which justice only is rom the elegant pen of Prescot, of the Life of involved, I cannot, knowing, as I do, the char-

> I have just heard that he body at Lecompton, calling itself the Legislathe of Kansas, has been having the conduct of Gear, in the instance is have mentioned and other scalar ones, under President his removal. The proceedings are said to have been in secret joint session. What

will Pierce do? He will, in all probability sustain Geary. But how can he do bis co

Now, how can he, in accordance with this prin ciple and this admission, fail to comply wit

Is it said that, although Congress has i

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY FOR THE ERA.

JOSEPH HUGHES, 5 Walnut Place. (Back of 84 Walnut st., above 3d,

entitled to the protecting care of the Govern

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, referred to the

perienced, to join him in the adoption of a

reserve to the people the right to retain in

heir own hands the products of their labor.

right to arrange its scale of duties for the pur-

pose of supplying its treasury with so much as

night be necessary to carry on its operations

conomically, it had no right, in laying those

duties, to look to any other consideration than

to the acquisition of revenue. He opposed the

or, when the Committee rose.

vere agreed to, he should vote for the bill.

to the past legislation of Congress upon the sub-

to argue for the sugar consumers before them

while preparing their tariff, and for the reduc-

the change should be not a partial, but an en-

tire one, by making it free, as tea and coffee

for sixty years, it had utterly failed, the crop

he whole crop of the country was insufficient

Saturday, February 7, 1857.

SENATE.

Mr. Toombs presented a memorial from Gen-

eral James Shields and others, citizens of Min-

nesota Territory, now in Washington, setting

policy of Government to make, upon certain

onditions, grants to new States and Territories

Committee on Public Lands, and gave notice

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Terri-

The following bill was introduced, and ap-

Mr. Houston moved to take up the motion

Mr. Allen moved to lay the motion to recon

The bill led to an extended discussion, when,

On motion by Mr. Adams, it was ordered to

The bill for the relief of the Tampico volun

eers was taken up, and indefinitely postponed.

Various private bills were then acted upon.

And the Senate then adjourned, at near five

f deserters and the causes.

the name of Cyrus McCormick.

Britain and the United States.

which motion was agreed to.

led at seven o'clock.

acturers' bill.

Mr. Peabody replied in appropriate terms, banquet, made up of every delicacy, and in a than previous advices. profusion suitable to the occasion. Here speeches, toasts, and wit, abounded; and, after some days since by telegraph from New Or proper spirit. Speeches and sentiments were himself there for some time, and everything made and offered by C. F. Mayer, Esq., Mr. was perfectly quiet. Vansant, Mr. William H. Keigler, Mr. Swann,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JANUARY.—The New York Courier publishes a list of the vessels reported to be totally lost during the month of January, which shows a total of one hundred and thirty-one vessels, of which, twenty-four were ships, fourteen barques, thirty-two brigs, fifty-nine schooners, and two sloops. The Cou-

"The total value of the property lost was three millions seven hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred dollars. This is exclusive of partial losses of cargo and damages to vessels not amounting to a total loss, which, at an estimate, would be likely to increase the figures to something near five million dollars. We do not think that there has ever before been so large an amount of loss reported in a list are chiefly American, although some foreign are included, when bound to or from a United States port, or known to be insured in falls on owners, it is impossible to estimate with anything like accuracy.

'The number of lives actually reported to be lost is eighty-one, but if we add the crews of the vessels reported to be "missing," in regard to which all hope is abandoned, it swells the

"The large marine losses of the last few years. This augmented capacity renders them, by the disproportion to their strength, less fit to withstand severe storms, and also increases

Stolic, who has a natural of wall and 2 stolic will be chosen.—New York Herald.

This will do till the next bulletin. their libability to get aground on bars and

"The following table shows that this tonnage has more than doubled within the last forty years:

- 7,894 - 8,538 1816-'26 1826-136 - 9.066 135 - 16,388

FROM FLORIDA.—The Tampa Peninsular of the 17th ultimo has the following:

is sanguine that Indians are in that section. specting the troops at the different stations. on Horse Creek last week.

"Captain E. T. Kendrick's company of mounted volunteers were mustered into the United States service by Major F. N. Page, on Wednes-

from Fort Brook to Alafia.

"The volunteer companies are all under orlers to commence scouting duty immediately."

From Kansas .- Lecompton, Jan. 23 .- Several important political measures have already

claring that they would vote for repeal through subject dropped. policy; otherwise, a State Constitution recog-The repeal of these test oaths, although a

just measure, is too late to be of value to the people of the Territory. All of the counties will be organized, and county officers appointed by this body, before it goes into force, and those holding offices for several years and until Kan-Ras will be a State .- Cor. St. Louis Democrat. THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS .- Pitts-

burgh, Feb. 5 .- The river has risen nine feet. and there is a general break-up of the ice in the and gorged below. Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The ice moved this

morning about two miles, and has gorged again. The steamers Gipsey, A. W. Quarrier, and James Watt, were sunk, St. Louis, Feb. 5 .- The ice moved again this

morning. The river is rising slowly, and the ice cannot stand much longer. The river opened yesterday from Evansville to New Orleans. Intelligence from Tampico, Mexico, to the

ed by Garsea, had complete control of the city. They had attacked the residence of the British Consul, and taken therefrom nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, sent thither for safety by a number of merchants. Trade was entirely suspended. No opposition seemed to be made by the people, who were powerless to give aid. Governor Geary, of Kansas, has vetoed a bill,

passed by the Council and House of Representatives of Kansas during their present session, providing that "the District Court, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power and authority to admit to bail any prisoner on charge or under indictment for any crime or offence, of any character whatever, whether such crime or offence shall have been hereto-

DEATH OF COLONEL MERRICK .- Washington. Feb. 5 .- Colonel William D. Merrick, of Charles county Maryland, and formerly United States Senator, died here this morning, at an advanced

FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL .- Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill river. The Norristown railroad track is covered to the depth of six feet, and the occupants of the mills along the river are moving their goods and machinery from the lower stories. Much damage is anticipated. The ice has moved at Manayunk, but is still tight opposite the city.

A HYPERBOREAN STATE. - Notwithstanding the general belief in the chimerical character of the project for the erection of a new Commonwealth, to be called Superior, it seems to fled to Havana. be assuming definite shape and importance The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Michigan have approved of and agreed to the surrender of their respective shares of the territory reably come before the next Congress, as a ed in the flames. memorial on the subject is to be forwarded to Washington. This inchoate State will comprise all the American territory bordering Lake Superior, in Michigan, Wisconsin, and It will include all the upper peninsula of Michigan, with its immense mineral resources, the northern part of Wisconsin, and the northern corner of Minnesota. Some of the Wisconsin papers are so enthusiastic in favor of the project as to propose to crede all the northern part of the State, from the forty-fifth parallel up. They say, very truly, that if this territory were to be erected into a State it would result in building up a great commercia emporium on the shores of the lake; that the present capitals of Michigan and Wisconsin are entirely too far from the remote settlers of the north, who, as they are thus shut up by I If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

themselves for four months in the year, should be allowed the privilege of adapting their politi-

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA. - The New manner by the Hon. Joshua Vansant, President | York Times of yesterday has the following: Mr. E. N. Stagers, U. S. mail agent at San Francisco, who left Greytown on the 22d of and was also addressed in a cordial welcome | January, informs us that advices had been re by the Mayor of the city, Thomas Swann, Esq. ceived there from General Walker to the 17th The general reception was succeeded by a of that month, which is eight or ten days later

He states that the report which reached here the honored guest had retired, the scenes were leans, that Greytown was in possession of the prolonged until a late hour in a genial and Costa Ricans, was utterly untrue. He was

Fifty-one men, who had served under Walk-Mr. W. Prescott Smith, Professor Page, Mr. er, and been discharged upon the expiration of W. H. Yonng, Mr. Kimmel, and others, and by their term, had found their way to Greytown, Mr. Kimberly, a representative of the press, and reported that Walker's position at Rivas whose timely sallies of wit did credit to his had been undisturbed, and that he had from 450 to 500 effective men under his command. Some curious letters have been brought t ight-one from Morgan & Sons to General Law to General Henningson-both accompa nied by a large supply of arms and ammunition. An exciting scene had taken place in conse-

quence of the unwarranted interference of the British. Captain Erskine, it seems, searched amongst Walker's recruits for British subjects, and had threatened Colonel Lockridge with the adoption of forcible means, if he refused to give them up. The Colonel had no power to resist, and some dozen of his men left im, and availed themselves of the offer of British protection. The Colonel, however, solemnly protested against this interference, and General Wheat seized the opportunity to make single month. The vessels reported in this by the recruits who remained to share the fora patriotic speech, which was greatly applauded tune and work the deliverence of Gen. Walker.

NEWS FROM WHEATLAND-MR. BUCHANAN'S What proportion of the total is CABINET.—Lancaster, Pa., (near Wheatland,) insured abroad or at home, and what proportion Feb. 4, 1857.—Mr. Buchanan has so far deter mined upon the persons who are to constitute his Cabinet, as to warrant me in naming the men though not the positions they will respectively fill. From the South-Cobb, of Georgia Floyd, of Virginia, certain; Pickens, of South Carolina, or Brown, of Tennessee, contingent total to three hundred and eighty-three—a fear- From the North and West—Bright, of Indiana; ful sacrifice of human life to the pursuits of | Clifford, of Maine; and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, who is hard pressed for Secretary of State. The only drawback to this latter gen months are attributable in no small degree to tleman is J. Glancy Jones, of the Old Key the increased tonnage of the ships built of late stone, who has a number of warm and zealous

This will do till the next bulletin.

THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC, caused by the rapid thaw of the last three or four days, made itself felt yesterday all along the river banks. At five o'clock P. M. the river was rising fast, and vast masses of ice, mostly very pure and clean, from a foot to eighteen inches thick, were driving past, carrying no greeting of security to bridge, boat, or other craft, they may overhaul in their headlong way. We understand that on the canal level, above the Georgetown level, the water is out over the "General Harney left this place yesterday canal, and that drift timber is plentiful. With morning, with Captain Sparkman's company the Potomac thus alive with huge masses of as an escort, to visit the Istapoga country. He ice, urged with extreme rapidity against the structure of the Long Bridge, it is no wonder "General Harney goes out for the threefold | that a portion of it has given away, and tempurpose of endeavoring to catch 'Billy,' of in- porarily closed the communication between the Virginia and District shores. The part gone and of stationing others at points that he may last evening consisted of a span or two on the deem advantageous. He will probably visit District side of the Virginia draw. The high Fort Capron and Fort Dallas before he returns. westerly wind is calculated to increase the mo-"Indian signs were discovered in abundance | mentum of the river, and put the whole remaining structure in peril .- Nat. Intelligencer.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SWISS DIFFICULTY .- On the 20th January, when the second Chamber day, the 14th instant.

"Company I, 4th artillery, are to be removed M. Manteuffel appeared on the Ministerial of the Prussian Legislature had met at Berlin, bench, and, after the customary announcement "Several companies are on scouting duty in to the Speaker that he had a communication to make, informed the House, in a few words that the honor and requirements of Prussia had been satisfied by the unconditional liberation of the Neufchatel prisoners. This pro forma announcement having been rece with general marks of approbation, the Miniscome under the consideration of the Territorial | ter added that this important point being set-Legislature, but up to this date the absorbing tled, the King was prepared to refer the ulterior business has been a shoal of charter and corpo- arrangement of the Neufchatel position to a ration bills of a private character.

A bill passed the Council on Wednesday, relittle delay as circumstances might permit. conference of the European Powers, with as pealing the test oaths imposed by law at the | The House received the latter communication last session. Four or five members spoke, de- with similar tokens of satisfaction, and the

There is reason to believe that a circular nising Slavery could not be got through Con- note, notifying the intentions and views of the gress. The vote was unanimous in the same | Prussian Cabinet, has already been sent to the body that enacted them unanimously last year. | various Courts, who will decide the place of meeting, which will probably be London.

TREMENDOUS FRESHET AT ALBANY .- Albalast night, causing damage to the estimated

amount of two millions of dollars. A public meeting has been called for the relief of the sufferers. The streets at noon were in the greatest

At Wheeling, the ice has moved were sounded. Families from the flooded districts were landing from flat boats at the pos office steps, and the water was still rising. The lumber districts were also overflowed. The city of Troy is nearly overflowed, and the bridges are in danger. One bridge from up the river floated down entire against the

> The freight depot on Green Island was burnt by slacking lime. Trains were suspended, and business was entirely stopped.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD AT CHICAGO.—Chica 16th ultimo, states that the revolutionists, headest flood experienced here since 1849. All the raildroad bridges are badly damaged, or swept entirely away, and no trains are running. The railroad bridge over the Du Page river was moved by the ice on Friday night, precipitating the locomotive and six cars into the river. The fireman and brakeman were drowned.

> THE OHIO RIVER .- Pittsburgh, Feb. 9 .-Navigation is now fairly open. There are 17 feet 8 inches water in the channel, and the river is at a stand. The weather is clear and

> Louisville, Feb. 9.—There are six feet water on the falls. Ice is still running. Navigation is fully open. Thermometer 31.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.—It is stated that the Democratic members of the Legislature of New Jersey, now in session in Trenton, have agreed upon the re-election of the Hon. John R. Thomson as United States Senator.

FROM KANSAS .- New York, Feb. 10 .- Kaneas letters say that the joint committee of both Houses report in favor of taking the census, preparatory to holding a convention for the

formation of a State Constitution. COTTON PRESSES BURNT-Mobile, Feb. 9 .-The Planter's, Hunt's, and Montgomery Cotton Presses, in this city, were burnt to-day, and from 10,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton were

SLAVER SEIZED .- New York, Feb. 10 .- The schooner Jane P. Glover has been seized by the United States Marshal as a slaver. She had been recently purchased by a Cuban, who has

New York, Feb. 10 .- Bosch's cabinet warehouse, on Bleecker street, was burnt this morn quired for the new State. The matter will probling-loss \$80,000. Bosch and his wife perish-

# BRONCHITIS AND COUGH CURED.

GENTLEMEN: Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bail cough and bronchial affection, I was in-duced to try a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the GEORGE H. DAVIS, Firm of Hallett & Davis,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Boston. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co. I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with

eorge H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement. H. G. BARROWS.

AND SECRETARY DAVIS.

nce between General Scott and Secretary Davis is quite voluminous. From a hasty examihat General Scott declined to give open and | van pecific information to Mr. Davis, regarding he expenditure of the secret service money in Mexico, believing that no obligation of public the Russians who fell into their hands. r private honor, according to the usages of ations and armies, required him to disclose names and circumstances. He however expressd a willingness to give such information for is private ear alone, which the Secretary said he was willing to receive in confidence. In Noember, 1855, the President of the United tates writes to Secretary Davis, saying, in

the five per cent. commission. It is proper to remark that he has been misinformed or misapprehended my position. He himself fixed by per cent., which he might properly receive his disbursements in Mexico; and a balance struck upon that basis was the subject of inversation between us." Mr. Davis, in response to the President, in-

rms him that General Scott had charged himself with the sum of \$261,691; all of which, excepting \$30,000, were levied and captured in Mexico, and took credit for disbursing \$255.541. eaving \$6,155 withheld by General Scott on treaty with the King of Siam. his account. This balance the President authorized General Scott, through the Secretary of War, to retain.

General Scott, in a letter dated New York December, 1855, writes that there are two items making \$11,885, against him, as not admitted or disallowed by the President on account of five per cent. charged by him on all moneys disbursed. He says it was entirely within the competency of the President to allow that charge, and he asks that suit be brought against him by the Government to recover the amount laimed to be due by him, nearly \$6,000. But the President declined to enter suit. There are many explanations relative to these figures. but the financial parts of the transaction cannot be fairly understood by this mere reference

the subject. Among the documents is the opinion of Attorney General Cushing, dated January, 1856, to the effect that the act creating the grade of ieutenant General does not confer upon Genral Scott all the authority which was imposed by the law of 1798 upon Washington, who was hereby made the commander of the armies. while General Scott was appointed Lieutenant General by order of the President of the United States. It carries retrospective pay and emoluments, but not retrospective authority.

General Scott's correspondence with the offiers of the Government goes back as far as 1848, and that between him and the Secretary of War, during 1855, contains the following features: Mr. Davis, on July 25th, says—"I features: Mr. Davis, on July 25th, says—"I | 4s. 9d. Olive oils—all qualities slightly adleave unnoticed the exhibition of peevish temnent," &c. General Scott replies, July 30-It would be easy to show that the whole letter n which you charge me with exhibiting a peevsh temper is as flippant in its statements and ogic as in that accusation." Certainly, as Secretary of War, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion that from the first you have considered it your special mission, by epeated aggression on my rights and feelings to goad me into some perilous attitude of offi cial opposition.

"To prove my long forbearance, (for at my time of life all angry discussions are painful,) I will now proceed to enumerate some of the provocations alluded to, without dilating in this lace on your partisan hostility to the brevet f Lieutenaut General, and to the compensation ongress intended to attach thereto.' General then alludes to one of the Secretary's "captious retorts," and his "capping the cli-max by usurpation and absurdity." He likewise says-"Following out your personal rebuke in the letter of the 12th, your object, in iolation of principle, is to crush me into a serile obedience to your self-will. I know your bstinacy, and I know also what is due to myself as a man and a soldier; and if I am to be

crushed, I prefer it at the hands of my military The Secretary rejoins, in an unofficial note | its foreign intercourse—the question being on | "Your present accusation charging me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends, and imputing to me motives inconsist ent with official integrity, is considered basely nalevolent and pronounced utterly false."

your singular fancy, as you can have no legitimate claim to address me except as Secretary of War. Accordingly, I shall treat your comare beauties in it which ought not to be lost, and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable xample to be shunned by your successors.'

To this the Secretary replies, Sept. 7th— Nor am I to be at all deterred from a full exposure of the groundlessness of your charges, ny, Feb. 9.—There was a tremendous flood or by the threats you make of rendering my part of this correspondence a memorable exam-ple to be shunned by my successors. This is the meanest bravado in one who himself affords the most memorable example, on the records of this Department, of a sane controversialist state of excitement. Several alarms of fire defeated and a false accuser exposed."

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Baltic, from Liverpool, 21st January; Africa, from Liverpool, 24th; Alps, from Havre, 25th.

Lord Palmerston had issued a circular to the House of Commons, stating that business of ming session of Parliament, and expressing the earnest hope that all members will be in heir places at the opening.

Lord Napier had arrived in London, to make

reparations for his departure on the American The Neufchatel prisoners had been liberated.

and the Swiss question was considered settled. The event of the most interest is the trial of Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial was full of dramatic interest. Verger had been condemned. A mutiny had occurred among the colored

crew of the ship J. L. Bogart, lying in the Mersey, for Mobile. The first mate was badly injured, and was taken to the hospital. The econd mate had been arrested, for shooting some of the seamen, and three of the crew for ssault. The alleged cause of the mutiny is, that the crew shipped under articles for Nev York, but subsequently learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where, as they are lored, they approhended that they would be

The British in China have taken the French Folly Fort, and were, at last accounts, again combarding Canton. The British fleet had captured the forts of

Bushire and the island of Karnack, in the Perian Gulf. It was rumored that the Russians arrive. had occupied Astracan.

The London Herald announces that a Cabinet Council was held on the 21st, and the subject of a reconstruction of the Cabinet was

discussed; and that offers for another coalition were made some weeks ago. Among other changes, it is said that Mr. Gladstone will be replaced in the Exchequer. The merchants of the principal commercial eities in France have appealed to the Emperor

n behalf of the French citizens who suffered by the destruction of Greytown by the American sloop-of-war Cyane. Russia has at last succeeded in obtaining entry into the five ports of China opened to other

nations, and the preliminaries of a treaty to this effect had been already arranged. The opening of these ports to Russia had always been refused, on the ground that an equivalent The mails from Constantinople of January

12 also brought important news from Asia, con-firming reports in the English papers relative Sea by the Russians, the concentration of the has caused a holy war to be preached in the trade, it views with still greater repugnance road; which was read twice. rovinces of the south.

and ferocious tribes had been carrying terror for there never was a deliberative body entitled into several of the Persian provinces.

Advices from Constantinople of the 16th of wealth, and independence of those represented

January announce the close of the Conferences | here were considered. relative to the Principalities. Ten thousand Turkish troops will occupy the Principalities, nation of the various documents, it appears to preserve order pending the election of Di-The Journal of Constantinople alleges that factures, that they should be stricken down.

Portugal had ceded the establishment of Goa, portance as were manufactures, and equally in Africa, to England. The Patrie states that in Berlin political ment. They should have a system that would circles it is believed that an arrangement between Prussia and Switzerland, relative to the future condition of Neufchatel, will be first and repeal all laws which excluded foreign discussed between the Cabinets of Paris and vessels from the coasting trade. Let us (said abstance—"General Scott states two grounds Potsdam, and that the question will only be he) have a fair free field and an open fight, or n which he has learned that I hesitated to allow | brought before a Conference when it is ma. | else a just system of protection. tured for a settlement.

The Patrie states that in view of the ap- large surplus in the Treasury, and appealed to proaching evacuation of the Principalities and all who desired to save the country from a comthe general pacification of Europe, Austria is mercial revulsion such as had never been exabout to make an important reduction in her

The Gazette de Madrid states, on authority, that there is not the slightest difference in the views of Ministers on the leading political topics of the day.

M. de Montigny, Consul of France at Shang-hae, had concluded a commercial and religious The Russians in China-Important Privileges Recently Acquired.

From the Pays, January 24: By our special correspondence from St. Petersburg, of the 16th inst., we obtain important

It appears that Russia has obtained from the Court of Pekin the privilege, that she has solicited for many years, to trade at the five ports of China open to other nations. This favor was refused until now, upon the ground that for a century Russia had the me

nopoly of Chinese commerce on land, and a le gation in the capital of the empire. The new treaty is one of the highest importance to Russian maritime commerce, to further which, the Government of the Emperor Alexander appears disposed to display the greatest

MARKETS. Liverpool, Jan. 24. - Breadstuffs are dull. Wheat is generally 2s. lower. Flour has de clined 6d. Corn is generally slightly cheaper. All articles are quiet and dull. Western Canal flour, 31s. @ 31s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s. @ 35s.; mixed corn, 33s. @ 33s. 6d.; white, 34s. 6d. @

Provisions are dull. Lard is dull at 67s. @

Produce-Ashes generally are unchanged and market quiet. Turpentine, spirits, 44s. 6d. @ 45s. Rosin—common is steady at 4s. 6d. @ per in reply to an inquiry from this Depart- market excited. Prices advanced 9d. @ 1s.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS THIRD SESSION.

Thursday, February 5, 1857. SENATE. The proceedings of the Senate were without general interest.

HOUSE. Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday adopting the resolution of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in regard to the printing of the report of the State Departmen on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations: which motion was passed over for the present. A message was received from the Senate, an-

[Printed already in record of Senate proceedngs concerning the counting electoral votes.] The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Howard,
of Michigan, were appointed tellers on the part

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate to expedite telegraphic communication for the uses of the Government in

Decided in the negative—yeas 45, nays not

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, moved General Scott, replying, August 6th, says—
"I have received a note from you, dated on the 2d instant, which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial. I shall not comply with the said submarine telegraph communication for a period of fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in famunication, whether designed as private and vor of the Government of Great Britain and the currilous, or as public missives of arrogance subjects thereof," &c. He observed that the ter past 9 o'clock the House adjourned. proviso as it stood limited the advantages which the United States were to derive from the pro posed contract to fifty years, as similar to those which were to be granted to the Government of Great Britain. The object of his amendment was to extend the term beyond fifty years, and to make it applicable to all future time.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia opposed the bill, re marking that it contained perhaps the most remarkable proposition to be found in the history of a free Government, and especially a Government which existed with but limited powers. He denied the constitutional power of the Govter into a scheme appropriating large sums of the public money in support of an enterprise entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, with its termini located in Government, with its located in Government with the Territory, and the grant was repealed. ernment in the premises, and desired to know ernment, with its termini located in foreign

that he would at once bring in a bill making Mr. Seward, of Georgia, gave the views which | the necessary grant to that young and enterwould induce him to vote for the bill. If the | prising Territory, Government possessed the power to enter into postal treaties with foreign nations, and to pay tories, to which was referred the bill to establish eight hundred thousand dollars per annum to a separate judicial district south of the Gila, support an ocean mail steamer system, in his and to create the office of Surveyor General mation it had the power to bring upon this | therein; to provide for the adjudication of cable, and at less expense, the same intelligence | certain land claims; to grant donations to which we received through a medium sustained | actual settlers; to survey certain lands, and at such great cost. The construction of this for other purposes, reported it with an amendline would be a great benefit, and he thought ment, which was ordered to be printed. that a great good would be achieved when the merchant in the city of Savannah could inquire the price of cotton, and receive an answer with By Mr. Toombs: A bill making a grant of

carcely an hour's delay.

Ar. Mace, of Indiana, regarded the question sections, to aid in the construction of certain scarcely an hour's delay. as of great importance, and one which, if adopt- railroads in that Territory. ed, might lead to results not perhaps anticipated by any member of the House. He therefore connected with the resolution calling for informoved that the bill be referred to the Committee | mation from the Navy Department. So far as on the Post Office and Post Roads, and he de- he was concerned, he had nothing further to say

manded the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. The motion of the but simply to desire a vote of the Senate. gentleman from Indiana, if adopted, will amount to a defeat of the bill. Mr. Washburn, of Maine. Is not the gentleman from Indiana aware that if his motion to refer prevail, it will defeat the bill?

Mr. Mace. I am aware of no such thing. If the bill be referred, the Gommittee on the Post table.

Office and Post Roads will carefully investigate Agr its provisions, and report upon it in accordance with the conclusions at which they may

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and re-sumed the consideration of the bill reducing lie on the table by a vote of 26 yeas to 14 nays, the duty on imports and for other purposes. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, occupie an hour in discussing questions connected with our relations to Central America and Cuba.

He reviewed and condemned the policy of o'clock. Great Britain with regard to Central America declaring that the latter had come into the Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, submitted the possession of the former country in defiance following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to of Spanish rights and treaty obligations. We already disputed with Great Britain the mastepay to Martha Brooks, widow of Hon. Preston ry of the seas, and he argued to show that, having excited her jealousy in various ways, . Brooks, deceased, the sum due the said decedent as a member of this House at the time her efforts were being directed to check our of his death. territorial expansion, and, if she should fail in The Speaker proceeded to call the commitwas given in permitting her to trade inland, and allowing her Ambassador to reside at the Court acquire. She was thus pursuing a policy most day having been set apart for the consideration tees for reports relating to the Territories, this njurious to the interests of the United States. of such business. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the Committee and he looked to the incoming Administration for a bold and decided policy upon the subject. Extremely averse to the African slave trade,

dition to the Gulf of Persia. They announce more humane; and it was his intention, if he as to increase the number of said districts to the passage of the same. The question was taken the occupation of the islands of the Caspian could get the opportunity, to introduce a restriction. olution to the effect, that whereas this House Also, from the same committee, reported a passed—yeas 119, nays 48. Persians on the eastern frontiers of the Empire, has lately had occasion to express its opinion | bill to authorize the Delaware and Pottawatoas ordered by the Cabinet of Teheram, which against the re-opening of the African slave | mie Indians to sell the right of way for a rail-Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected that the the slave trade in white men, known as the

ided in the affirmative—yeas 91, nays 27.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, remarked that the idea seemed to be that the interests of agriculture were altogether subordinate and secondary in | the Territory of Kansas, with the recommendcharacter, and, if necessary to promote manu-Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the payment for property taken mouth of the Mohava river.] the Circassians of certain regions massacred He earnestly opposed the abolition of the duty on wool, contending that the growth of that or destroyed in the Territory of Kansas under

The Paris Pays contradicts the report that article was as much a matter of national im- authority of law or color of law; which was Mr. Grow asked that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, raised the question

of order that, as the bill made an appropriation t must, according to the terms of the rules ave its first consideration in Committee of the The Speaker so decided; and the bill was

ccordingly committed. Mr. Grow gave notice that on Tuesday next he would endeavor to obtain a vote on the bill to repeal the laws of the Territory of Kansas, eretofore reported from the Committee on the measure which would reduce the revenue and The House then went into Committee of the

of Ohio, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider He held, that while the Government had the er the bills on the calendar relating to Territo The first bill taken up was that making a appropriation for completing the Capitol build-ing in the Territory of New Mexico; which,

naving been read, was laid aside to be reported

ill of the majority of the Committee of Ways to the House, with the recommendation that it

nd Means, agreeing with the gentleman who The bill providing for the completion of the had preceded him, that it was a thorough manu-Capitol building of Utah Territory was next taken up, and a brief debate ensued, in the Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, then obtained the ourse of which,

Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, opposed the bill, de claring that the question was whether they would give money to a Territorial Government the Committee have leave to take a recess; The House then again went into Committee, embracing a population which was acting hen, at half-past four o'clock, a recess was aken until seven, for the purpose of continuing pen defiance of religion and of morality, and n contempt and scorn of the law which pro tected them. It was unworthy the House t Evening Session .- The Committee reassementertain such a proposition, and he therefor moved that the bill be laid aside, to be reported Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reviewed the tariff to the House, with the recommendation that it

question. He stated that he was in favor of a | do not pass. Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, did not see why the bill rotective tariff, and preferred American manuactures to those of foreign countries. He should not take the ordinary course, even argued at considerable length to show that, if though the inhabitants of Utah were living in this bill should pass, wool would be imported | daily violation of the laws of the country and duty free. He stated that he should vote for of Christianity. The Government had the power certain amendments to the bill, and, if they to reduce them to subjection, and it was its business to do so.

The question was taken, and the motion of Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, regretted that the louse was called upon to decide upon the Mr. Dunn was agreed to. The Committee then proceeded to consider the dangerous questions involved in this bill in a

bill to complete the Capitol building at Omaha city, in the Territory of Nebraska, and to secure ect of the tariff, and showed that the greatest | to said Territory the square upon which said ncrease in the production of sugar had taken | Capitol is to be erected, &c. place in Louisiana and Cuba, and that its Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, moved an amendment to the bill, extending its provisions to that eatest increase of consumption was in Great

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, spoke in favor of free passed over. The bill for the construction of a road in the ugar; and, while thanking the majority of the Vays and Means Committee for allowing him Territory of Nebraska was next taken up, read, ritory. Referred, &c. and laid aside, to be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass. tion they propose to ten per cent., urged that The Committee proceeded to consider the bill

Territory; when, after debate, the bill was

outh Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska already are. He contended that the sugar duty was not needed for revenue purposes, the Cerritory, via Salt Lake Valley, to Honey Lake Valley, on the eastern portion of the State of treasury being already overflowing; and that Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered a substias a practical experiment, having been tried tute for the bill, appropriating the sum of having virtually run out. He argued that one-\$300,000, or so much thereof as may be neces eighth of the whole tariff receipts last year sary, for the construction of a wagon road from were collected from sugar and molasses, ma- Fort Kearny, in Nebraska Territory, via the

king twenty-five millions of consumers pay a South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the easttax as needless as oppressive; that the total ern boundary of the State of California, near nouncing the adoption, by that body, of the fol. home product was not one sixth of the con- Honey Lake sumption; that New Orleans itself imported Considerable debate ensued, during which, wenty-five million pounds of foreign sugar last On motion of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, a sec year, and Baltimore forty-three millions; that ion was added to the substitute, appropriating \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be neces to supply the farmers of the Mississippi Valley sary, for the construction of a wagon road from one, leaving the remainder of the whole coun- | El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuba, at

try to draw their supply from abroad; that | the mouth of the Gila river. nore duty had been paid on imported sugar ast year than the whole amount raised in this section was also added to the bill, appropriating graph bill. country would have cost at Havana, and that \$50,000 for the construction of a wagon road it would therefore have been a saving to have from Fort Defiance, in that Territory, to the repealed the tax, and given the whole amount Colorado river, near the mouth of the Mohava operation of the previous question (moved and as a bounty to the sugar planters to consent to the repeal; that if the Chinese sugar cane

recently introduced proved half as valuable as tional section, appropriating \$300,000 to con

s claimed for it, sugar would not need protec- struct a wagon road from the head of Lake Su

tion any more than corn or cord-wood. He perior to Puget Sound: which motion, after expressed the opinion, that if the question of ree sugar was submitted to the voters of every Further debate ensued, when the substitute Congressional district in the Union, not twenty as amended, was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported its action to the House. The bills making an appropriation for com-Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, when the Committee rose, and at a quar-

Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, moved an addi

New Mexico, and for the construction of a road in the Territory of Nebraska, were then severally read a third time, and passed, The House thereupon proceeded to consider from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains via Salt Lake Valley, to Honey Lake Valley in the eastern portion of California, when the

forth that said Territory, though now containing about 200,000 inhabitants, has as yet re- was agreed to, and the bill, as thus amended ceived no grants of land in conformity with the read the third time. The question being on the passage of the for railroad purposes; that three years ago, Mr. Grow demande Congress did make a grant to Minnesota for which was seconded. Mr. Grow demanded the previous question And then, at four o'clock, the House adjourn

Monday, February 9, 1857.

SENATE. Mr. Bright presented the credentials of the Hon. Graham N. Fitch. Mr. Bright moved that the oath prescribed

y law be administered. Mr. Trumbull adverted to the fact of there having been placed in his hands, by a special Bacon, Hams message sent here from Indiana, a protest Pork, Mess against the legality of Mr. Fitch's election, as Pork, Prime might be read, after which he would object to Lard, in kegs the oath being administered, and introduce a resolution declaring the election unconstitutional and void; which he would move to refer o the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bright thought the course would be to allow the Senator to be sworn in under the general usage of the body, and have the subject inrestigated hereafter. Mr. Trumbull would prefer that the papers

should be read; and they were read accord- Coffee, Rio - - - - - - -A very spirited discussion arose, which lasted

in addition to what he had already advanced, until an unusually late hour, which was very generally participated in, especially by Messrs Trumbull, Douglas, Toombs, Seward, Pugh The motion pending was that made by Mr. iggs, to reconsider the vote on the amendment Rusk, Bright, Butler, Hale, Mallory, Bayard Mr. Mallory, limiting the call to the number Nourse, Hunter, Toucey, Bell of Tennessee Wilson, and Harlan, when the question was aken on referring the resolution of Mr. Trum sider the amendment of Mr. Mallory on the sull to the Committee on the Judiciary, and lecided in the negative, by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Collamer, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Naurse, Sew-The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Obed Hussey, and, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade, and Wilthe immediate question pending being an amendment offered by Mr. Brown, to include

> of Tennessee, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick Geyer, Green, Hunter, James, Johnson, Jones f Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, and Yulee-33. Senators whose names are not on this list.

that they had "paired off." Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was a general effort to catch the attention of the Chair, in order to make reports, introduce bills, and present memorials, some of which were successful. Mr. Toombs moved to adjourn, when there

gave as reasons, when their names were called,

appeared for the motion—yeas 10, nays 14—no quorum voting; and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the ill for the construction of a wagon road from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Ne-

on Public Lands, reported House bill to estab-lish two additional land districts in the Territo-to Honey Lake Valley, on the eastern portion of to the capture of Bushire by the British expe- Great Britain had hit upon the Coolie trade as ry of Kansas; which, having been amended so the State of California, the question being on The question was taken, and the bill was [The bill appropriates \$300,000, or so much

thereof as may be necessary, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearny, in the Territory of Nebraska, via the South Pass of A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated the 23d of January, states that Russia has occupied the islands in the Caspian Sea, without the consent of Persia. Some revolted Marseilles, the slave trade in white men, known as the Coolie trade, carried on under the auspices of bill authorized the company to buy of the Indians, to the Rocky Mountains, to the Rocky M tary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be

Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, moved that the made by him; said road to connect with and bill be laid on the table; which motion was de- form an extension of the road already authori zed from Fort Kearny to the aforesaid South Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the Com- Pass; also, \$200,000 for the construction of mittee on the Territories, reported House bill a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande making appropriations for public buildings in | to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river also, \$50,000 for the construction of a wago ation that it do not pass; and it was committed. | road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion made by Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, on Monday last, to suspend the rules to enable him to report from the Committee on the Judiciary the following resolution:

Resolved, That John C. Watrous, United States District Judge for the district of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. The report in the case having been read-Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, inquired whether

in investigating the subject, the Committee on the Judiciary notified Judge Watrous, and allowed him an opportunity to appear before them to answer to the charges made against Mr. Camphell, of Ohio, desired to know i the report that had been read had received the unanimous vote of the Committee on the Ju-

Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Stanton, Mr. Simmons, of New York, in reply, stated hat the report was the unanimous opinion of the committee who were present at the time it was acted upon, with the exception of a single member. He believed, however, that two memers of the committee were absent when th

aport was determined upon. After some debate, the motion to suspend the rules was decided in the affirmative—yeas

56, nays 32. The further consideration of the subject was ostponed until Saturday, the 21st inst.
On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the nour of meeting of the House was changed rom twelve to eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, of New York, from he select committee appointed on the 19th ultimo to investigate certain alleged corrupt com finations on the part of members, James W imonton, now in the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, was discharged from custody. The House then resumed the consideration

of the bill establishing the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and ports of delivery in the same, and for other purposes, the question being on sec onding the demand for the previous question on the third reading of the bill. Mr. Fuller, of Maine, withdrew the demand

for the previous question, and submitted a substitute for the bill, which he explained embod ied the latter and the amendments that had een reported thereto by the Committee on

At twenty minutes past three o'clock, the House adjourned.

> Tuesday, January 10, 1857. SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Presi dent's reply (with accompanying documents) to the resolution for information concerning the proclamation of martial law in Washington Ter Mr. Pearce gave notice of a bill providing

the time and manner of electing Senators the United States by the Legislatures of the or the construction of a wagon road from the several States. Mr. Rusk moved that the credentials of Graham N. Fitch, as a Senator from Indiana, the proceedings of the Senate of the State, and the rotest of sundry members of the House of

> election of Mr. Fitch, be referred to the one year. Judiciary Committee. Mr. Toombs (on the previous suggestion of Mr. Butler) moved to amend that motion by making the reference to a select committee. ress as the Era went to press.

The bill to establish the collection districts of the United States, and to define the ports of entry, &c., were laid on the table, after a previous call of the House.

The question then arose on the pending mo-On motion of Mr. Otero, of New Mexico, a on the state of the Union the submarine tele- Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or tion to commit to the Committee of the Whole The amendment to the bill proposed by Mr. | certificates of deposit, to

conded) the motion to commit to the Committee of the Whole was not agreed to-year 33, navs 101. The question was then put on the motion to

refer the bill to the Committee on Post Office Affairs; which was agreed to—yeas 99, nays 87 The House then went into Committee on the tariff question, (Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentuck) in the chair,) and, taking up the tariff bill, Mr Boyce was engaged in delivering a speech ger mane to that subject as the Era went to press.

#### MARKETS. BALTIMORE WARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 10, 1857. Flour, Howard Street . . . \$6.75 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - - - 6.50 @ 0.00 Rye Flour - - - 4.00 @ 0.00 substitute adopted in Committee of the Whole Corn Meal - - - 3.00 @ 3.37 Wheat, white - - - - 1.56 @ 1.58 Wheat, red - - - - 1.45 Corn, white - . . . . . . Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia - Oats, Maryland and Virginia -Oats, Pennsylvania - - -Timothy Seed . . Hay, Timothy . . . . . Potatoes, Mercer . . . . Pork, Mess Butter, Western, in kegs 

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 10, 1857.

Flour, Western - - - 6.80 @ 7.00 Corn Meal - - - - - -Wheat, white - - - - -Wheat, red - - - - -Corn, yellow - - - - -Clover Seed Cimothy Seed Bacon, Sides - -Pork. Prime . . - 17.75 @18.00 Lard, in kegs - -Butter, Western -Butter. State - -Wool. Washed . . Wool, Pulled . . . Wool, Fleece, common .

Lime, common - . . . .

Iron, Scotch, Pig - - . 29.50 @30.00

Lime, Rockland . . . . 1.16 @ 0.00

80 @

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fixed to the amended Constitution of Virginia,

"That Government is, or ought to be, inst "That elections of members to serve as rep-

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JOSEPH H. LADD,

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GOD AGAINST SLAVERY

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS. Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and Lon-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Parties of the Day.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

At Auburn, October 21, 1856. FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are neighbors an friends. We know each other well. I know that you are sincere, and you know, as I trust that I am not a man of ungrateful disposi We have a common memory of many political storms through which we have pass ed, not altogether without occasional aliena tions and separations. You therefore can read ily conceive, without the use of amplification on my part, how profoundly gratifying it is t me now to see not only a general brightening of the skies, auspicious of the triumph of the poli ical principles which I have cherished through so many trials, but also troops and crowds and clouds of friends, more numerous, more earnes and more confiding, than those by whom I was surrounded in the most successful and happies periods of my life.

If politics were indeed, as many seem to sup pose, merely an uncertain sea, bounded by rich ports and havens, tempting private adventure, should not be one of those who, standing o the beach, would be inciting my fellow-eitize to embark on board of this craft or of the other. If politics were, as others seem to think merely a game cunningly compounded of courage accident, and skill, in which prizes or crown were to be won by the victors for their own glory and gratification, I certainly should not be found among the heralds of the contestants on either side. If, again, politics were only a forum in which social theories, without immediate bearing on the welfare and safety of the country, were discussed, I might then be a listener but I should not be a disputant.

But, although politics present these aspect to superficial observers, they are nevertheles far more serious and practical. They are in reality the regulation and direction of the actua life of the American people. How much of in-dividual, domestic, and social happiness depend on the regulation and conduct of only one sing human life! How much more of human har piness depends, then, on the regulation and con ct of this whole nation's thousand-fold longe

Since I have come before you on this occa sion influenced by these sentiments, you will no expect from me either humorous, exaggerated passionate, or prejudiced speech, but will calcu late on an examination of the merits of candi dates for public favor, and of the parties by whom

those candidates are respectively sustained. It is not my habit to speak largely of candi dates; I refrain for two reasons. First, because being necessarily brought into personal combi nation or conflict with public men, my judgmen concerning them is liable to the biases of partial ity and jealousy. Secondly, because it is not habit of parties in our country to select unfit unworthy, or unreliable men, to be their represent atives. Whatever may be the personal merits of demerits of a candidate, he cannot act otherwis if he be chosen, than as an agent of the majority to whom he owes his place. The real question therefore, in every canvass, is, What are the meritary that the meritary canvass, is a supply that the meritary of the party by whom a candidate is preferred And inquiries concerning the personal characters dispositions, and conduct of candidates, are wast ed on a false and delusive issue. You can try the truth of this position at once, by inquiring whomsoever assails the character of the cand date of your choice, whether he would give hi support to that candidate, abandoning his own, if all his personal objections could at once be removed. Your opponent, if a candid man, would

probably answer in the negative.

But the case is quite different with political parties or masses of citizens. A nation acts at any one time through the consent and activity not of all its members, but of only a majority who determine what shall be done, not on for themselves, but for all other citizens. By ou individual suffrages, we express our choice whether one class of citizens, with a specific polcy and peculiar principles, shall rule the country ecting it in a course of their own; or whethe a different class, with different policy and prin ciples, shall conduct it in a contrary direction I shall therefore discuss existing parties freely You shall judge whether I perform this duty wit moderation and candor.

In the first place, I must ask you to notice the fact that American society is now in a transition organized parties, the Whigs and the Democrats. istead of those two parties, we se three masses; uncertainly defined, and apparent ly at least quite unorganized-namely, Ameri cans, Democrats, and Republicans; and we see portions of each of these easily detached, and | into the Union. The adoption of both, or even passing over to the others, while a very consid- one of these States, will bear heavily, perhaps whether to join one or the other, or to stand aloof still longer from all.

Such a transition stage, although unusual, is not unnatural. Established parties are built on a vital and imminent one, let us fully possess certain policies and principles, and they will remain so long as those policies and principles are of paramount importance. They must break asunder and dissolve when new exigencies bring up new and different policies and principles, and the transition stage will last until the paramount a stream scarcely less full from European and importance of these new policies and principles shall be generally felt and confessed.

In a healthy and vigorous Republic, the transition stage I have described cannot last long, because, in the absence of a firm and dec majority to direct its course, it would fall under the management of feeble and corrupt factions under whose sway it would rapidly decline and speedily perish. Our Republic, God be thanked, is yet healthy and vigorous, and we already enduring parties—no less, and no more. There ple would be pronounced for Freedom, and must be two parties, because at every stage of against Slavery. Freedom is nothing more than national life some one question of national con duct, paramount to all others, presents itself to the members of a State. It is natural, just, use- | States, for a time hesitate to commit itself to the Such a question always has two ful, and beneficent. All men instinctively choose policy of Slavery Propagandism, by a breach of telds and a wrong side, but no third the side on which these advantages lie. How public faith, and by fraud and force, but it has sides, a right side and a wrong side, but no third the side on which these advantages lie. How or middle side. The right side unites a party. true this is, you may infer from the fact that wrong side attracts a party. All masses every one of the banners, borne to this field by which affect neutrality, as well as all masse which seek to stand independently on questions which have already passed and become obsolete. or which have not yet attained paramount im portance, are crowded and crushed in the conflicts between the two parties which occupy for the time being the whole field of contest.

If such an emergency has now occurred, pre senting a vital question, on which society must | public divide into two parties, and if those parties are actually found in the political arena, then we are now individually to decide whether to identify ourselves with a mass which will exist uselessly for a short period, or unite with one of two parties which will be enduring, and on whose conflict depends the welfare of the Republic this creed and this policy were just and wise; still I could not unite with the Know Nothings, and as between these parties, whether we shall attach ourselves to the party which will main-

ultimately triumph with it. You yourselves shall prove by your responses about Protestants and Roman Catholics, but that that emergency has occurred, and that question is upon us. What has produced the disorimmediately urgent question is, Shall Kansas ganization and confusion which we have all seen | be admitted into the Union as a free State, or and wondered at, involving the dissolution of the | shall sho be made a slave State, and so admit-Whig party, and the disorganization of the Demo- | ted? What have the franchises of alien immicratic party, and given room and verge for the grants and Roman Catholics to do with that? rican or Know Nothing party? You all an- If the American people declare for Freedom, swer, the agitation of Slavery. And you answer Kansas will be free. If the American people Answer again. What shall I discourse | declare for Slavery, Kansas will be a slave State. upon? The contest of the American Colonies with | If the American people divide, and one portion, of July. The adoption of the Constitution, and the disputes between Federalists and Republicans? No; let them sleep. The Tariff, National is obtained against foreigners and Catholics, and nothing against Slavery, and Kansas becomes a Straight-out Whigs, to wait for a re-organization.

troversies of the Whigs and Democarts? No; slave State. Thus it is apparent that the issue tion of the National Whig party, to rescue the they are past and gone. What, then, of Kansas—raised by the Know Nothings, whatever is its the admission of Kansas as a free State or a slave merit, is an immaterial, irrelevant, and false is-State, the extension of Slavery in the territories | sue. A false issue always tends to divert and | of the United States? Ah, yes; that is the mislead the people from the true one, and, of ture? theme—the extension of Slavery, and nothing course, to prejudice the judgment to be render-else. What are the Americans in the North and ed upon it. I do not accuse the Know Nothings else. What are the Americans in the North and in the South discussing in their secret counding so to mislead, because, first, I know dom. Amongst all of those who are waiting and cils, so far as their debates are suffered to nothing of the motives of others; and, secondly The abrogation and restoration of because the question is not upon motives, but Democrats also, in the North and South-they | far? The Know Nothing members of Congress talk of nothing else but saving the Union from divided between the advocates of Freedom in

destruction, by suppressing this discussion about the extension of Slavery. Is this question about the extension of Slavery

new, unreal, and imaginary—the mere caprice o listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but of the sword. cannot tell whence it cometh and whither it No; it is an ancient and eternal conflict

stitution was adopted, and was then only tempo- Of course, as the two great contestants possess nequal strength in different States, the neutral vill favor one in some of the States, and favor he other in other States. By virtue of a law ve slaves, while it provided at the same time for that is irresistible, it will, sooner or later, betray each party, when its own peculiar ends requir that course. The experience of the Whig and 1787, and was then put aside only by the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, dedicating all emocratic parties has proved how impossib it is to practice neutrality on the great question curred again in 1820, threatening to distract the Slavery. The former has broken into pieces and perished in the effort. The latter has been crowded from a neutral position, and, with crumbled ranks, has taken that of the extension and fortification of Slavery. The Know Nothing mass can expect no better success. The effort will cost its life. Crowded and jostled between the two labor. It occurred again in 1844, when Texas combatants, it will and must dissolve, giving up portions of its host to Freedom, and there to Slavery, but not until it is too late to secure the triumph of Freedom. Thus you see that the Know Nothing mass is not really a political party. It is only an ephemeral and evanescent facion, as useless and injurious as a third blade in the shears, or a third stone which an ignorant artisan might attempt to gear in between the

arily repressed by a compromise, which allowed

o slaveholding communities three votes for every

the abolition of the African slave trade. It pre

sented itself in the Constitutional Congress o

he Northwest Territory to free labor. It oc

Jnion, and was then again put to rest by an

other compromise, which relinquished Missour to slave labor, and gave over the Territory which

now constitutes Kansas and Nebraska to fre

was annexed, and was put to sleep for only s

short space by the division of Texas-very ur

equally, indeed—into slave soil and free soil.

was quieted by the memorable Compromise

1850, whose details I need not repeat. It occur

ed again in 1854, on the opening of Kansas and

Nebraska Territories to civilization, and was pu

to sleep once more by the adoption in Congres of the specious delusion of popular sovereignty

tself so often, and never without disturbing, as

has deranged and disorganized all the politica

litions, must be confessed to be a real and en

uring, if not a vital, question. But a moment

xamination will serve to satisfy you, that it i

also a vital question. It is really one in which

he parties are a sectional, local class of slave

olders, standing on the unnatural principl

of property in human beings on the one sid

and the greater mass of society on the other

who, whether from choice or necessity, ar

the owners of slaves. A small minority, which

cannot even maintain itself, except by means of

ontinually-increasing concessions and new an

nore liberal guaranties, against a majority the

could never have been induced to grant any guar

nd that can expect no return for new and furthe

oncessions and guaranties, but increasing exact

The slaveholders can never be content withou

ominion, which abridges the freedom as well

ircumscribes the domain of the non-slavehol

ing freemen. Non-slaveholding freemen ca

ver permanently submit to such dominic

for can the competition or contention cease, f

kind throws its weight on the side of Freedor

and presses the resistants onward to oppose th

class. Heretofore, opposing political combinstions, long established, and firmly intrenched it

raditions and popular affections, have concurred

in the policy of suppressing this great and imper tant question; but they have succumbed under i

at last. Henceforth, the antagonistical elemen

will be left to clash without hindrance. Heret

ore, the broad field of the national Territori

allowed each of the contending interests amp

oom, without coming into direct conflict with the

ound contending for common ground claimed b

oth, and which can be occupied by only one

One other condition remains to be settled-

urgent; in other words, that it must be settled

and determined, without further postponemen or delay. How can it be further postponed

If it could be postponed at an, it could be only k

the same means which have been used for the

ourpose heretofore—namely, compromise. Wher

are the agents necessary to make new comprom

ses? The agents of the past compromises are gon. Although they sleep in honored graves, and the

ourners over them have not yet quitted the

streets, yet no new compromisers arise to occup

equivalents-something to give, and something t

take in exchange. Will Slavery give you anything? No; it insists on a free range over all the

Territories. What have you to give in exchange

When you have given up Kansas, you will hav

of the relinquishment is, that Slavery may constitutionally take them all. When compromi

s exhausted, what follows? Dispute, conter

gress, voluntarily offered itself as a free State and demanded to be admitted into the Union

concealed and waiting, ready to demand admi

one of the great contending masses, wears, as its

the three existing masses, the one which will

effectually secure its predominance in the Re-

Shall we join ourselves to the Know Nothing

or American organization? What are its creed and its policy? Its creed is, that the political

Its creed is, that the political

defiled with homages to Slavery.

inscription, a tribute to Freedom, while no ban-

ner, borne by either of the other parties, is ever

ion, contest, conflict.

their places. A compromise involves mutu

Henceforth, the two interests will b

chemes and aggressions of the slaveholding

anties whatever except by threats of disunic

ions and ultimate aggressions or secessi

not, cannot, and will not be, either slaves

mbinations of the country, fortified as the

The question, that is so old, that has present

rose again during the war with Mexico, and

pper and the nether millstone. By another sign you shall know it to be not a party, but a faction. From the days of the landeemed, the very foundations of society, and that ing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, until now, every one of the great parties, which has been engage n directing the life of the American people, has ere by so many interests, ambitions, and tracognised, from necessity, the fact that the political system which exists and which must co tinue to exist here is a Republican one, and is based on the principle of the rightful political equality of all the members of the State; and has confessed that directness, publicity, and equality of voices, are necessary in the conduct of affairs. The Know Nothings reject these principles, and seek to exclude a large and considerable portion of the members of the State from all participation n the conduct of its affairs; and to obtain conol and carry on the operations of the Government of all, by secret machinery, inconsister with the Constitution of a Republic, and appropriate only to a conspiracy either for or against espotism. It will, I think, be hereafter regarded as one of the caprices of politics, that a sysem of combination so puerile was ever attempted in the United States. The absurdity of the attempt is rendered still more glaring, when it is considered that the grounds of persecution, asumed against the class to be excluded, are those of nativity and religious belief—grounds direct-y in conflict with that elementary truth anounced by the Declaration of Independence s reason that the general conscience of man hat all men are created equal, and are by naure endowed with certain inalienable rights, to ecure which Governments are instituted among nen; and with that other fundamental article of the Constitution, which declares that no system

f religion shall ever be established. Who, then, will choose to enroll himself under the banner of an ephemeral, evanescent, and inrious faction, like this, to be compromised in s frauds for a day or a year, or two years, and hen to be left by it to the pity and scorn of the nation whose confidence it has sought to abuse? Dertainly no one who values at its just worth THE CIVILIZATION OF SLAVE SOthe great interests of Freedom and Humanity, which are staked on the present contest, nor even any one who values at its just worth his own influence, or even his own vote, or his own

haracter as a citizen. Our choice between parties, fellow-citizens, is namely, that this great question is imminent and thus confined to the Democratic and Republican parties. On what principle could we attach ourselves to the Democratic party? Let us look the actual state of things full in the face. Seven years ago, when I entered Congress as a Senator from this State, there was not one acre of soil within the national domain from which Slavery was not excluded by law. It was excluded from imprudence, improvidence, want of thrift, or Minnesota by the Ordinance of 1787, which was want of honesty, had lost them within it. Thus Minnesota by the Ordinance of 1787, which was then of fully acknowledged obligation and effect. It was excluded from Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri Compromise restriction, which also was then in full effect. It was equally excluded om California, including New Mexico and Utah, by Mexican laws, which had never been impaired, and were of confessed obligation. It was excluded from Oregon by the organic law of that Territory. Now, there is not an acre of the public domain which Congress has not elinquished all the Territories; for the principle opened to the entrance of Slavery. It has expressly abrogated the Missouri Compromise, on the ground that it was void, for want of power Congress under the Constitution to exclude Again, the question is imminent, and must be Slavery, and also on the ground that the Compromise of 1850 had already settled its invalidity. met now. Kansas, at the last session of Con-This legislation, if acquiesced in by the people, will henceforth be irresistibly claimed as abroand was rejected. Since that time, the Territory gating alike the Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri state, so far as political parties are concerned.
Two or three years ago, the American People were divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined, distinct, and the feel all control of the divided into two well-defined into two well-define mission into the Union at the next session of last seven years; and the controversy before us the treaty of purchase expressly stipulates that Utnh, already organized as a slave is one not to save, but to reclaim. During the State, with her incestuous social system, is lying first six years of the period I have named, there were only two parties—the Democratic and the sion so soon as Kansas shall have been received Whig parties-in Congress and in the country. During the last year, there were three-the Democratic, Know Nothing, and Republican parties. conclusively, on the fortunes of the entire conflict Every one will at once acquit the Republican between Freedom and Slavery. Insomuch as the question, that is henceforth to divide society into two parties, is thus seen to be a vital and imminent one, let us fully possess for them, therefore, belongs to the Democratic ourselves of its magnitude. We have a sluggish, turbid, and desolating stream of slave labor, party and to the Whig party. Now, you may divide this responsibility between the Democratic issuing from fifteen slave States. We have and Whig parties, just as you like. The Whig ever-increasing and commingled volumes of free party has perished under its weight, but a still labor, issuing from sixteen free States, swollen by greater responsibility lies upon the Democratic Asiatic fountains. These two variant floods can- to admit California, without condition or comnot be combined, but one necessarily repels and | promise, in 1850; that forced on the Whig party excludes the other. We have half a continent the Compromise of that year, and adopted it as yet to be opened to the flow of the one or of the other. Shall we diffuse Slavery over the new Pierce the present President of the United States. region, to react upon and destroy ourselves, or lt was the Democratic party that invented the shall we extend Freedom over it, and spread new, plausible, deceptive, and ruinous policy of abnegation of Federal authority over Slavery in happiness throughout all its mountains and plains, and thus forever establish our own safety | the Territories, and the substitution of the theory of Popular Sovereignty; and it was the Democrat see that society is passing out of the transition stage, to the ancient and proper condition. This condition is one which tolerates two firm and dices, the universal voice of the American peopressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the angle of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the condition of the Know Nothings, rejected the appeal of oppressed and subjugated Kansas for relief and responsible to the condition of the condition oration to Freedom by admission into the Union as a free State. The Democratic party did inequality of political right or power among all deed, in some of its Conventions in Northern

inally renounced all opposition, and it now stands boldly forth, avowing its entire approval of that policy, and a determination to carry it through to its end, whatever that end may be Nor will any candid person claim that anything better is to be hoped from the Democratic party Nevertheless, while all avow themselves fa-vorable to Freedom, we have to choose, between on the interests of the slaveholding class. Deprived of that support, it would instantly cease to exist. The principle of this class is, that property in man is sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, and is inviolate. All that has been won by this class from Freedom has been won on that principle. The decisions of Judge franchises of alien immigrants and Roman Cath- Kane and other Federal Judges, and the odious olics in our country are too great, and its policy and tyrannical laws of the usurpers in Kansas, are legitimate fruits of that principle. To that Now I might, for argument sake, concede that principle the Democratic party must adhere or perish, and it accepts it as the least fearful of two alternatives. But the principle, when established tain the wrong, and perish with it, or that which shall maintain the right, and immediately or of season and out of place. The question of the day is not about natives and foreigners, nor we shall have to contend for the right of the free

If these arguments be sound, we are shut up to the necessity of giving our support to the Re publican party, as the only means of maintaining the cause of Freedom and Humanity. Why, then shall we stand aloof from it, in this election, or for a day or an hour? I will review the arguments urged from all quarters, and you shall see in the first place, that every one of them is friv olous and puerile; and, secondly, that it involves Great Britain, and the characters of the Whigs being a minority, declare for Freedom, while nothing less than a surrender of the entire quesand Tories? No; these are themes for the Fourth another portion, being also a minority, declare

of political revelation, that a resurrection awaits parties which have fulfilled the course of na-

praying for its resurrection, there is not one that o-day yields his support to that cause. What, What have been the effects thus then, but new betrayals can be expected, if it is destined to a resurrection?

We are told, on all sides, that the Republican the Territories and its opponents. Their votes, party is new and partially organized, and merely has, then, only discretion to decide whether the combined with either, would have given it a experimental. It is indeed new, and as yet form of Government provided for in the Consticution. Those votes reserved, and imperfectly organized. But so once was the anticipation of the condition of th experimental. It is indeed new, and as yet form of Government provided for in the Consti- pari passu principle—which is impracticable— hair. an hour? Is it a wind that "bloweth where it the question of Freedom in Kansas to the ordeal dependence. So once was the Federal party, that sovereignty, not of the squatters individually, gave to the country its Constitution. So once What is the effect in the present canvass, was the ancient Republican party, that gave to on which depends the question of the admission the country a complete emancipation of the of Kansas and of Utah, as slave States, in the masses from the combination of classes. So once man labor combined with American society, and next Congress? Distraction of the public mind. was the Whig and the Democratic party. It is the destiny of associations of men to have a bemerely toleration, but absolute political sway in interpose an unreal or false issue, must necessaginning and an end. If an association is born the Republic; between the system of free labor, rily, in order to gain even a hearing, affect neu- of an enduring political necessity, it will conwith equal and universal suffrage, free speech, free trality on the real one. At the same time, no tinue and wax in vigor and power until it supthought, and free action, and the system of slave party can practice neutrality on a vital issue plants other and superfluous, though more aged

prevent its immediate and overwhelming ascendency. This union is an effective answer to the mmon argument, that the Republican party is Federal Constitution. n ephemeral and evanescent one.
Thirdly. We are favored with criticisms, by the

emocrats and Know Nothings, on the course of the Republican members of the House of Repreentatives, in voting for Mr. Dunn's bill, to restore he Missouri Compromise, and against Mr. Toombs's bill, for pacifying Kansas; which votes, it is said, prove the Republicans insincere in their evotion to Freedom. These are of the same class of arguments with those which are urged by infi-dels against the Christian Church, on the ground of the short-comings of its members.

Suppose we abandon the Republican party for ts short-comings, will Freedom then have any arty left; and if so, what party, and where shall we find it? Certainly no other party but the Democratic Party, of which Franklin Pierce and tephen A. Douglas are the Apostles. But that is the party of Slavery.

Fourthly. We are warned that Mr. Fremont

an improper man to represent the Republican Party; that his accounts with the Governm re wrong; that he is a Roman Catholic; and that herwise he was improperly chosen as a candidate. Now, these accusations are newly trumped ip, and have been already a thousand times dis Nevertheless, neither Democrats, nor Know Nothings, nor Straight-out Whigs, have beome any the more Republicans on that account. or would they, were Mr. Fremont proved to be an ngel descended from above, to rescue the cause of Freedom. Suppose, on the other hand, that we hould give up Fremont upon these cavils, what would follow but the ascendency of the American party, which substitutes a false issue for the true ne, and so betrays the cause of Freedom; or hat of the Democratic party, which is the party of Slavery?

Fellow-citizens: I have discussed parties without asperity and with no partiality—for I know that masses and individuals are alike honest, vell meaning, and patriotic. I have no animosities and no griefs. While I have tried to pursue always one steady course which my conscience nas approved, friends have often been alienated, and adversaries have become friends. The char-ity of judgment to which I feel that I am enti-tled—that is the charity I extend to others. I do not predict the times and seasons when ne or other of the contending political elements shall prevail. I know this—that this State, this nation, and this earth, are to be the abode and appy home of free men. Everywhere the hills nd valleys are to be fields of free labor, free hought, and free suffrages. That consummaion will come when society shall be prepar for it. My labors are devoted to that preparation leave others to cling to obsolete traditions, and erish with them, if they must; but, in politic s in religion, I desire to be with that portion of my fellow-men who hold fast to pure truth and qual justice with hope and confidence, enduring through all trials in ultimate and eternal tri-

CIETY.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

rom the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, Jan. 30th-A lead-The dogma of Squatter Sovereignty derives preme authority in the new Territories from he few scattering adventurers, varabonds, and outlaws, who have fled there from fear of punshment, quitted government from restiveness inder its conservative restraints, or sought that fortune, beyond the limits of society, which their source, but rests on a vicious popular basis.

the dogma is not only derived from a vicious We have seen that Squatter Sovereignty comes from the same fraternity with Red Republicanism, Abolitionism, Woman's Rightsism, t id omne genus of abominations; and that it will not do to allow institutions in the Territories, the incipient co-sovereign States of this Union, to grow up from such a source. A sovereignty which should be the fruit of such a noxious dunghill weed, would not be fit for association with that sovereignty of the States of this Union, of which we are so justly proud and so justly boast.

Where, then, is the rightful sovereignty or supreme authority in the Territories to be found?

We first hear of the territory as a new pur privileges, and immunities, of the citizens of the United States. Thus the very act of acquisition negatives the idea of the Territory's subjection to the sovereignty of vagabond individual come outers, such as are the pets of the Red Republican theory.

The next acts we hear of in the history of the new territory relate to the establishment of land offices for the sale of its lands by the Rederal Government, all reserving the right of eminent domain expressly to the Federal Government during the existence of the territory as such, with reversion to the State into which it is in the future to mature. Here again is an emphatic negation of the Red Republican notion of the absolute individual sovereignty of the squatter in the new domain,

"Whose right there is none to dispute, From the centre all around to the sea,"

The next step we see taken in the progress of the territory is its organization into a Terri- the South. torial Government, within prescribed Territorial metes and bounds. by act of Congress, Here again is an emphatic negation of the sovereignty of the individual squatter; for Congress, of it's own authority and right, prescribes the form of to the pretensions of its "sovereign" squatter express terms to the new Government the spefic powers which it is authorized to exercise. and to the Territorial Legislature the specific State which he has entered; or the subject mat- from the South. ters of jurisdiction delegated to the new Govern-

was no such thing as a Territorial Legislature economy of Territorial organization.

the Territory into a State.

Constitution—designating the places for taking never willingly relinquished when ones obtain-the polls, and the officers and judges of the ed. Ask the ghost of George III and his Minproceedings having been all regular, Congress | she would liberate Hungary. Congress as such, whatever be the organic pro-

visions incorporated in its Constitution. ripened before. It presented itself when the Con- stronger, which is the common adversary of both, the ground that such a union is necessary to does exist in, during every hour of the existence his spots, and the Northern people, as a mass- free negroes in the slave States; which is al-

of the Territory, a different antagonistic source; that is to say, from and in Congress, under the

SECTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM. A Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer Differing from Its Editor. From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

MESSRS. EDITORS: About this matter of "Sec onal Equilibrium," will you permit a plain man to put in a very plain word or two? If I inderstand it, it is simply the proposition that Congress shall pass a resolution that, in future or every free State, a slave State shall be admitted into the Union. Does it mean whether the people of the Territory desire Slavery or not? If so, what becomes of this great constitutional doctrine of popular sovereignty we have been fighting to the death about? If not, what is the object of such a law?

L-p, Jan. 15, 1857.

I understand our position to be, that if the will of the people, properly expressed, of every foot of territory ever to be admitted as If there be any difference between the principle rational and sensible.

a "Dual Executive," seem to me to apply with equal force to your "equilibrium" plan. Does arations for another trial of the issue. A party withstanding!

arming the South" (to use your own language)

weapons to defend it! Slavery," by according to the "Territorial Leglature the right to refuse to pass laws protectty-and the Richmond Enquirer proposing a party, and to utter a timely admonition against ompromise, to which "thirty-six thirty" is not a too great confidence of peace and security. worthy to be compared.

WOOD SAWYER. Yours, in haste, DOCTORS WILL DIFFER.

The New Orleans Delta Down on the Richmond Enquirer.

From the New Orleans Delta, January 20.

PARI-PASSUISM. The pari passu principle lately presented by the Richmond Enquirer as the ultimatum of the South, though just enough as far as it implies the right and the political essentiality of the Scuth maintaining her equilibrium in the Union, yet is insuperably objectionable, so far as it may commit the South to hold her pace, repress her development, and stint her natural growth to suit the progress of the North, in extending the "area of Freedom." The North is essentially aggressive towards the South, always has been, and always will be, while Slavery shall furnish a pretext for hostility, and the Union a medium of attack; but the attitude of the South, in its Federal relations, is not aggressive, but defensive; it has not sought, and does not seek, to subvert any institution of the free States, interfere with their domestic concerns, and menace their general safety and tranquil lity; and, consequently, it is very obvious that no sufficient reason exists for restraining her growth to a strict ratio with that of the North. while there is abundant necessity that the latter

numerical, and territorial, preponderance over This doctrine of pari passuism is very suggestive at least; it offers no indemnity for the past, and no sufficient security for the future, but its consideration necessarily reveals the great and increasing dangers to which the South Government, and the Territorial metes and bounds of its authority, with utter indifference for the future, because the probabilities and is exposed. It affords no adequate guaranty possibilities for the expansion of the South in occupants. Moreover, it not only delegates in the Union, pari passu with the North, are at present clearly unequal to those of the latter. Politicians, in and out of Congress, begin to admit that Kansas will come in as a free State; subjects on which it may legislate, but it ex- Minnesota will also be admitted as another free pressly reserves to itself a veto upon all the acts | State; in less than two years, both will be addof this Government and Legislature, and ex- ed to the strength of the North; Nebraska, pressly reserves to itself all powers in the Ter- Utah, Washington, and Oregon, will follow in ritory not expressly delegated to these subordi- no long time; and thus, before the next Presi nate tribunals. Thus the squatter has no voice | dential election, six new States will be gained, n determining the form of the Government as a vantage ground for Free-Soilism; the under which he lives, or the area of the Terri- North will have twenty-two States to fifteen tory which is to limit the new community or slave States, and forty-four Senators to thirty

This progression of the North is certain; ment, which is erected over him by a foreign is only a question of time, and a very short agency. Thus, up to this point in the history time. But in what direction is the South, in of the Territory, we find that he has had no the mean time, to extend herself, either politivoice in affairs whatever, except in the election | cally or territorially? Would Texas consent of members to the Territorial Legislature-a to be divided into three or four States, to keep body of narrowly-defined powers, every act of which is subject to Congressional veto.

up a show of equilibrium for the South? It is only possible that she would. Even then, the which is subject to Congressional veto.

Nor, indeed, under the earlier practice of the States thus gained would not offset those on Government, did the squatter enjoy any voice | which the North may certainly count; and, in whatever in selecting legislators; for, until any event, the South would be at a stand-still the organization of the later Territories, there | as regards territory and productiveness. Meanwhile, Free-Soilism would have the control of elected by the Territorial inhabitants; the Gov- Congress in both branches, and the admission ernor and his Council, composed of the judges of a new slave State, whether composed of a of the courts, (all appointed by the Federal Expant of Texas, a slice from New Mexico, or the ecutive,) constituting the Legislature. Thus, | Mesilla Valley, would depend entirely upon the there was not an elective office in the whole | behest of Northern Senators and Representa tives. Such would be the beggarly position of Here, then, we have seen an utter and com- the South. Would she then abjectly entreat to less urgently than the general good of the white plete negation of every shadow of individual be admitted to an equality? Then she would and slave population demands some radical overeignty, authority, and right, whatsoever, in be spurned for her humility. Would she de-measure looking to the extinction of the class the squatter, from the time of the territorial pur- mand it with boldness? Then she would be in our midst. And thus the only problem for chase through the whole period of territorial despised for her impotent truculence. Would solution is, How shall our social system be rid dolescence, up to the time of the erection of the North, having once brought her into com- of this population? Plainly, there are but two plete subjugation, and tasted the sweets of power, | modes of effecting the riddance—those of send-And even at this eventful period, and in this | be willing to hazard its loss, by consenting to final act which closes the existence of the Ter- the annexation of Cuba, or a portion of Mexiritory, the squatter is not the actor, but Con- | co, as a slaveholding country? We may search | gress alone. For Congress prescribes the time, history in vain for an example to justify the place, and circumstances, of holding the Terri- expectation that she would do so. On the torial Convention for the framing of a State | contrary, all history teaches us that power is

election, and prescribing the qualification of istry, if, without a trial of strength, they would tify, by enticing our slaves into the same step. voters. It is only after the framing of that in- have conferred equality or independence upon strument, and its ratification by the inhabitants | their American Colonies. Ask England if she | which he is felt and feels himself to be a nuiof the Territory, that this discretion of Congress is ready to surrender any portion of India; s limited by the Constitution; for, the incipient | Russia, if she would resign Poland; Austria, if

cient Whig party, that gave to the country its In- all other proceedings being regular, then the Union as a condition precedent. Patriotic able North, then there is no alternative left but of the new aggregate community, appears but who love place with yet greater ardor, we the free negro into slavery. The Commonfor the first time, entitling the new sovereign fear, may tell us that we do the North injustice; wealth has already asserted her right to sell State to be acknowledged and recognised by that her sentiment has undergone a remarkable him into bondage, by authorizing his sale for change since the Presidential election; that jail fees and other debts to herself. halcyon days are coming, when the lion and Thus we have seen the source of the dogma the lamb shall lie down together, and the child acted upon, so that it is only the expediency of squatter Sovereignty; and, tracing the prog-may play upon the hole of the asp, when section the measure which is left to be determined. ress of each Territory of this Union, we have | tional war will be no more, and the sword of | There are 55,000 free negroes in the State, the seen that dogma negatived in every act of its strife be turned into a ploughshare. We tell sale of whom would produce to the public

is no peace, and sluggards may drawl-

"A little more sleep, a little more slumber, A little more folding the hands together; but we say to the Southern people, that there States, the demand for slaves in the cotton reis no health or safety in the arrangement of party, and under the shadow of the Federal overnment at this time; we tell them that Mr. Buchanan, whatever his patriotism, integrity, and sagacity may be, cannot give us in properly to-day, and we can only assert that lemnity for the past or security for the future; we tell them to preserve their weapons bright, keep their powder dry, and be ready for the a sale of all free negroes who decline to emissues, of war in earnest, or peace in earnest.

MELANCHOLY.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, January 21.
THE LOGIC OF RECENT EVENTS. In a moral sense, the recent election seems arren of any permanent effect. For a moment, perhaps, the Black Republican sentiment of the North suffered some shock and recoil a sovereign State, be that it shall be free, it but we do not perceive that the party betrays shall be so; if that it shall have slaves, ditto. any disposition to abandon the contest, or even to prosecute the war with less spirit and vigor. of this "sectional equilibrium" and that of the | Its organization exists with a stronger vitality, Missouri Compromise, which has been repealed, and its members are already projecting a pla I am unable to see it. And practically, it of campaign for 1860. If they understood strikes me, the latter would be infinitely more | their recent defeat to be equivalent to a popular verdict against their principles, and to be

Your objections to Mr. Calhoun's notion of decisive of the contest, they would not exhibit ot it "demand a modification of the Constitu- which feels itself smitten by the wrath of the tion?" Suppose Nebraska be received as a people, does not carry so proud a front and so free State; then, upon the equilibrium principle, Congress declares "Kansas shall be a slave of Fillmore's followers, is apt to hang its head State," the people thereof to the contrary not in shame, and to shrink obscurely from the struggle.

According to the Democratic platform, that, a surge of the consequences of the recent victory be computed by a more material standto a man up a tree, looks marvellously like a wictory be computed by a more material standard, they will scarcely appear of greater promise to the North?" The conservative portion of the Northern people stand upon our platform—"the will of the people of the Territory." In the name of common sense, what the force of our partial triumphs in the North. ground have we for supposing that the fanatical In Indiana, they have postponed the election part of them would make such a bargain with of Senator, and have thus wrung the prize of us, when they have planted themselves upon victory from our grasp, and secured for themthe doctrine, "no more slave States from any selves the chance of another appeal to the quarter"—aye, "down with Slavery where it people. In Pennsylvania, (the home of our already exists!" And with what face could candidate, and the theatre of his most signal we ask the conservatives to subscribe to a prin- | success,) they have endeavored to neutralize ciple which they have just united with us in re- the popular verdict of November, and to send pudiating? Does not it "imply the assent and | a representative of their interests to the Senate oncurrence of the Anti-Slavery power?" If of the United States. Thus does the Admin t takes two to make a bargain, it certainly does. sistration lose the incalculable advantage of a If we are strong enough to adopt this "equilib- | hearty and reliable support from Pennsylvaniaum" policy without the concurrence of the | a State of whose sympathy the South deemed North, what's the USE of it? We can equally as well maintain our constitutional rights, which Buchanan was entitled, by every consideration is all we have asked. If we are not, then it seems to me that to ask their concurrence "in plate the overthrow of the venerable Cass in Michigan, and the succession of an out-and-out "with a power of veto on illegal and oppressive | Black Republican to the Senate; the almost legislation against its rights and institutions," | unanimous re-election of Sumner, Hamlin and is about as rational as for me to demand of a Nourse elected by acclamation from the old nan who steals my property, to furnish me Democratic State of Maine, and Simmons sent to supersede James from Rhode Island. Where are we drifting? We have fought the template these things, and say if the South fight upon the one solitary issue—"non-inter-ference by Congress with Slavery in the Terri-to congratulate itself with a complacent contories!" routed the enemy, horse, foot, and sciousness of security. It is an ungracious task dragoon, Black Republican, Know Nothing, and | to recite all these circumstances of defeat and Squatter Sovereignty, and hardly finished burying the dead, before we find a Democratic Senator from South Carolina "practically excluding of his adversary. Only the weak and the fool ish avert their faces from the unpleasant spe tacle. Above all things, it is the duty of the ng the property of Southern immigrants" Southern journalist to furnish a truthful statethe most sneaking kind of Squatter Sovereign- ment of the forces of the Black Republican

> From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Jan. 24. THE TRUE SUPERIORITY OF VIRGINIA.

It depends upon the stand-point from which we view the subject, whether we shall assent to the vulgar notion that Virginia is sinking into premature decay, or is lagging behind her sister States in the progress of development If we assume the Ohio standard of social elevation, and say that a community is prosperous in proportion to its production of corn and fat hogs: if we agree that Massachusetts is the most enlightened State, because her factory nost flourishing because of its commerce and railways-if we suppose these things to be the only elements of civilization, then must we confess that Virginia is justly obnoxious to the reproaches of her enemies. But, if we take a less gross conception of the power and glory of a nation, if we believe something else to be essential besides animal comfort and material development, if we assent to Sir William Jones's definition of "what constitutes a State." and agree that the personal virtues and individual dignity of its people are of more account than any exhibition of physical might—if this be r philosophy, we will less readily acknowledge that Virginia is, in any essential respect, infi rior to the foremost free-negro communities of the North. The argument employed to denonstrate the deterioration of this State, in should not have a clear and available political. omparison with the States of the North, serves ust as well to prove that the people of the present generation are superior to the cotempo aries of Washington and the heroes of the Revolution. And if we once agree that the physical development of a State ascertains the legree of its civilization, we must confess our feriority to some of the countries of Europe over which we boast great and decisive advan

The science of political economy is a charac teristic mental out-growth of this material age. It assumes the dollar as a measure wherewith to ascertain the happiness of people and the grandeur of empires, and in all its calculation it makes no account of private virtue and individual dignity. We submit to no such judgment. Above all the factories of Massachusetts, or the common-school accomplishments of Connecticut, or the populous cities and com-merce of New York, or the fat fields and greasy of Connecticut, or the populous cities and commerce of New York, or the fat fields and greasy swine of Ohio—above all these elements and symbols of a gross corpulency of state—of a well-fed social obesity—we prize the traditional glory of Virginia, the valor of her sons, the virtue of her daughters, and that very supreme regard for her political rights and sovereign lignity, with which she is oftenest reproache by her enemies. In the moral ascendence which she maintains in the Confederacy, in the political hegemony of which no rivalry can rob ner, she finds abundant compensation for her relative inferiority in respect of material development.

THE TRADITIONARY GLORY OF VIRGINIA TO BE SURPASSED BY ITS MODERN AC-COMPLISHMENTS.

A Gold Coast in the Old Dominion. From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, Jan. 23.

The condition of the free-negro population tself calls for a change in its social status, no ing all of them off who shall elect to go, and selling those who remain again into the condition of bondage. To require the free negro to go North, is

only to require that of him which the North encourages his brother and neighbor among the slaves to do. The North are not injured by his emigration thither, as they themselves tes-The free negro goes from a community in sance, and which labors incessantly to spew him forth, to a community which welcomes his race with open arms, and seems to worship him The prospect appears gloomy enough, on the | for the color of his skin and the curl of his

If he refuses to emigrate to the more hospi gentlemen, who love principle much, possibly, under the reasoning in the premises, but to sell principle has thus been long ago asserted and labor, with unequal franchises secured by arbitrary, oppressive, and tyrannical laws. It is as with the weaker of the two contestants, and, in the Republican party, is seen in the fact that all proportion to the number who should voluntative existing combinations are uniting against it, on the Republican party is seen that there has been no treasury \$20,000,000, subject to deduction in the Republican party, is seen in the fact that all proportion to the number who should voluntative. We have seen that it does come from and lennial prospect. The leopard does not change rily emigrate to the North. There are 238,187

lost their fanatical sentiment, their instincts of ambition and thirst for power. To believe the culture of cotton would enhance the wealth of ontrary, were to put faith in a dream, and fol- the South immeasurably, and do much towards low a delusion. Traitors may tell us there is extending the culture of that staple into new no danger, and cry peace! peace! when there regions of domain where now it is not prosecuted for want of slave labor. As affairs now stand, it is almost hopeless to expect new grain-growing Territories to become slave gions absorbing the whole supply, and rendering their transfer to new grain-growing regions unremunerative and improbable. But we have not space to present this branch of the subject every consideration of expediency, local as well as general, urges upon the slaveholding States grate voluntarily to the North.

> For the National Era. FIND ME THE PRETTY FLOWERS.

> > BY DORA WALTON.

weet dreams stole o'er the child, of sunny meadows Where fragrant flowers lie hid; And while she fled from death's approaching shadows, She thought she roamed unchid Amid the beauteous blossoms that she cherished In memory's fragrant halls,

Where, ere the rose-bloom from her cheek had perished She heard the angels' calls. eside the glowing flowers, so loved, she rested.

Their sweet breath cooled her brow; mid their clustering blooms, so richly crested, One meek flower failed her now; with a wild, sweet moan of plaintive sadness She sought in vain to find, Among the flowerets breathing forth their gladness, The eye for which she pined.

For once, when health's pure light was round her bear

A loving friend had found, nd showed her where, on cmerald robe, bright gleaming The blue gems decked the ground. and now she woke, as near Heaven's garden straying, She saw the star-eyed flowers; And with sweet accents, all her care betraying, In the still, midnight hours,

she begged the friend, who once the flowers had given: "O, will you find again he pretty bloom, you said once shone in Heaven, The Star of Bethlehem?

For I am tired—I've looked all through the flowers That on the green earth lie "\_\_\_ et voice faltered-ceased-and in bright bows She found the flower on high Natick, Massachusetts, 1856.

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